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VOL. XI NO. 289 BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

OPENING SHORTLY
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO
BRANCH AT SHAIK MEMON STREET
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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
Companies Incorporated in England
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Dec.	CHINA		7,952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR		8,968
29th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA *	16,385
4th Jan.	MANTUA §		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND x		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb	DELTA		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA x		11,088
16th ,,	MALWA §		10,051
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND x		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,09
12th ,,	MALWA		10,944
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	PLASSY	CHINA x	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA *	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	PLASSY	NARKUNDA*	16,227

* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
§ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA	8,960
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA *	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,192
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	2,202
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,966
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI

19th	Dec.	SICILIA*	6,812
28th	,,	MOREA	10,911
15th	Jan.	SOUDAN*	6,696
25th	,,	NALDERA	15,996
21st	Feb.	SICILIA*	6,813
22nd	,,	CHINA	7,952
18th	March	SOUDAN*	6,696
24th	April	SICILIA*	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
10th Dec.	VITA	Karachi via K'war 10, 30 a. m.
12th ,,	KHANDALLA	East and South Africa. 1 p. m.
14th ,,	BARPETA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
15th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war
16th ,,	VASNA	Busreh via K'chi

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Telephone No. 1220

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REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
Malacca Maru	M. Tsui	5374	21 Nov.	10 Dec.
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubora	8263	28 Nov.	12 Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14 Dec.	28 Dec..
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	28 Dec	17 Jan
Penang Maru	H. Habaki	5214	8 Jan	17 Jan

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	150	105	94
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	122
Kobe	610	380	285	190	141

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
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225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000
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75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,35,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
SIR BERNARD HUNTER Kt. S.A.H. SITWELL, Esq.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
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LONDON OFFICE:
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Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.
BRANCHES:
Abbottabad, Agra, Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad City, Ahmednagar, Ajmer, Akola, Akyab, Allahabad, Alleppey, Amballa, Amraoti, Amritsar, Bangalore, Bareilly, Bassein, Bellary, Benares, Berhampore, Bezwada, Bhopal, Bombay (Byculla), Bombay (Mandvi), Bombay (Sandhurst Road), Broach, Calcutta (Clive Street), Calcutta (Burra Bazaar), Calcutta (Park Street), Calicut, Cawnpore, Chittagong, Cocanada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Colombo, Conjeeveram (Out Station.), Cuddalore, Cuddapah, Cuttack, Dacca, Dehradun, Darjeeling, Delhi, Dalhousie, Dhulia, Dibrugarh, Erode, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Guntur, Gwalior, Hathras, Hyderabad (Deccan), Hyderabad (Sind), Hubli, Indore, Jalgaon (East Khandesh), Jalpaiguri, Jamshedpur, Jubbulpore, Jullundur, Kasauli, Khandwa, Kumbakonum, Karachi, Lahore, Larkana, Lucknow, Lyallpur, Madras (Mount Road), Madura, Mandalay, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Meerut, Moulmein, Mooltan, Muscorie, Muzaffarpur, Muttra, Moradabad, Murree, Mymensingh, Nadiad, Nandyal, Nagpore, Nainital, Narayangange, Nasik, Negapatam, Nellore, Nowshera, Gotacamund, Parbhani (Sub-Agency), Patna, Peshawar, Peshawar City (Sub. Agency.), Poona, Poona City, Quetta, Rajahmundry, Rajkot (Kathiawar), Rangoon, Rangpur, Rawalpindi, Saharanpur, Salem, Sargodha, Secunderabad, Serajgunge, Sholapur, Sialkot, Simla, Simla (Town Branch), Srinagar, Sukkur, Surat, Tellicherry, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, Trivandrum, Tuticorin, Ujjain, Vellore, Vizianagram, Vizagapatam, Yeotmal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. DON.
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.
(AND REDUCED)

Authorized Capital:	Rs.	6,25,00,000 0 0
Issued and Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000 0
Called and Paid-up Capital	Rs.	40,00,000 0 0
Reserve liability of shareholders	Rs.	60,00,000 0

HEAD OFFICE.
Laldarwaja, AHMEDABAD.
SUB-OFFICES.—Manek Chowk Branch and Station Branch.
BOMBAY BRANCH—4/5, Church Gate Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS AT BOMBAY:—Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent p. a. from January to June and at 2½ per cent p. a. from July to December on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000; and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum on Daily Balances.
SHORT AND FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates can be had on application.
STOCKS and SHARES purchased and sold and received for safe custody.
The Bank grants OVERDRAFTS, CASH CREDITS and LOANS on moderate and reasonable terms.
H. B. SHIVDASANI,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid-up	37,37,737
Reserve	Fund	21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montogomery
Amballa Cant	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Rawalpindi City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,99,999.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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Every additional word—One Anna.

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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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A R9197

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A R9000.

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A R9124

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS, AGENTS and CANVASSERS for an Insurance Company, on pay, commission or both according to guarantee of business. Apply to SECRETARIES, ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18287

BARODA MEDICAL SERVICE—Wanted Competent LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Salary Rs. 80-5/2-100-5/2-120/. Free quarters or House rent Rs. 10/- p.m. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, BARODA STATE.
A 18309

WANTED,—A competent SHORTHAND-TYPIST with a good knowledge of Correspondence. Apply immediately; BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, LTD., 16, New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
A 18304

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON L. C. P. S. Bombay and a qualified Compounder. Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palanpur State.
A 18310

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TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS and GODOWNS at the Shilotri Bank Buildings. Apply at the BANK.
C 18290

TO LET—At Borivli, two BUNGALOWS with garden, well and good accommodation. 10 minutes' walk from station. See DHARAMDAS DWARKADAS, Borivli, opposite Tulsi Bag.
C R9182

TO BE LET—Locked MOTOR GARAGES Rs. 30 per month; also GODOWNS and SHEDS, very useful for storage or workshops. Also a part of SHOW ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD. Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
C R9153

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PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR Sunday Chronicle

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BUICK—4 cyl. special 1923 Model, slightly used. Very good condition. Just the thing for Taxi work. Apply—T. R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
J 8395

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

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The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
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Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

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(Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.,)
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T26 17644

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T R9169

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T 18042

HEN EGG'S HALWA—Royal Tonic food for Winter Season. A positive necessity to all. Excellent in taste and flavour. 1st class Rs. 15, 2nd class Rs. 10 per seer. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. NOMANI & CO., No. 27, Shah Supan Street, Darbhanga.
T 18311

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BOOKS—Sir John Woodroffe—IS INDIA CIVILIZED? Rs. 2/8. SEED OF RACE, Re. 1. Tolstoy—RELATIONS OF THE SEXES Re. 1. Aristotle—GUIDE TO MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCE As. 12, S. N. RAO BROTHERS, C20, Simplex Building, Pawvalla Street, Girgaon, Bombay.
L R9195

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at Mount Poinsur, Borivli, a newly-built house, well-ventilated, on an elevated ground, facing Sea, with a plot of 2,420 square yards surrounding it for Rs. 5,500. Excellent place for summer residence and a health resort. Only genuine buyers need apply to Box No. 9901, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R9192

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Makers John Ratcliffe and Sons, England—1 QUAD CROWN LITHO MACHINE, complete with Stones Press etc., in working order on view. Price on application. Box No. 9898, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 9174

PROFESSION.

PILES and FISTULA—Guaranteed radical cure. No operation. No pain and no troubles. All disorders stopped in a very short time. Trial solicited. NILESH WAR SHIVARAO, Specialist in Piles and Fistula, No. 4, Raote Building, Girgaon, Bombay. Attendance 7 to 9-30 a.m. Evening 7 to 8 p.m.
R8884

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

CRAFT FOR DISPOSAL AT BOMBAY

THE undernoted Government Craft at Bombay are available for immediate disposal:—

STEAM TUGS, PADDLE STEAMERS, BARGES.

For particulars apply to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Nicol Road, Post Box No. 122.
18212

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, PROFESSOR OF PERSIAN, capable of teaching the highest classes. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. Salary Rs 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 250 by annual increment of Rs. 20 in 5 years after confirmation. The selected candidate will be required to join at once. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of December 1923.
DEWAN, Junagadh State.
Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 25th November, 1923.
18196

SURPLUS ENGINEER STORES.

(MUST BE DISPOSED OF.)

NEW 56 Kilowatt Steam-driven Generating Plant, complete with Battery and Booster; various sizes of small Switch Boards; Electrical Fittings, etc., Centrifugal Pumps; Cast and Wrought Iron Piping and Specials; Bolts and Nuts in great quantities and various sizes; Rim Locks; Minimax Fire Extinguishers; Surgicial Instrument Cabinets and Tables; Willesden Insulating Paper; Iron Spring Bedsteads, and various other Engineer Stores.
Rates just reduced.
Apply to the OFFICER COMMANDING, NORTHERN COMMAND, R. E. PARK, Lahore Cantonment.
C18191

CLOSING OF G. I. P. RAILWAY COLABA GOODS DEPOT.

WITH effect from 1st January, 1924, Colaba Goods Depot will be CLOSED for all descriptions of Goods Traffic.
A. TYLDEN-PATTENSON.
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
G. I. P. Railway.
C 18272

MYSORE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

ABOUT 50 partly trained ELEPHANTS will be sold by Public Auction at Calicut in the second week of January, 1924. For further particulars apply to B. V. RAMIENGAR, Conservator of Forests, Bangalore.
18171

NOTICE.

SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION.

AN EXHIBITION OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS and Apparatus, including the latest inventions and the most recently improved designs manufactured by E. Leitz of Wetzlar and Ogilvy and Co., of London, will be HELD in the Loyal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, Bombay, (By kind permission of the Principal, Dr C. J. J. Fox).

The Exhibition will be open daily from 11th December till 17th December.

Hours:—11—12-30 and 2-30—4 p.m.

Demonstrations will be given at 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Daily.

The following instruments and apparatus will be included in the demonstrations:—

Microscopes for Monocular and Binocular vision suitable for Biology, Petrology, Metallurgy, etc.

Artificial Illuminants for Microscopical observations.

Dark Ground Condensers for the observation of living and unstained preparations.

Projection-drawing Apparatus.

Epidiascopes.

Photomicrographic Apparatus.

Micro-projection Apparatus.

Scientists and others interested in scientific education and research are cordially invited.

J. W. OGILVY, F.R.M.S., A. Inst. P.,
(of 18, Bloomsbury Square, London).
Indian address:
C/o. Thos. Cook & Son,
Bombay.
M 9194

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY

TO BE LET

GROUND FLOOR of Taj Building, Hornby Road, lately occupied by the Central Bank of India, open on three sides, area about 7,000 sq. ft. with or without cellar about 2,500 sq. ft. Suitable for a Bank, Big Shop, Show room, etc., Apply to the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Esplanade Road.
R9170

NOTICE.

OFFERS INVITED for the purchase of 120 HAND-LOOMS, complete with all accessories. Apply to the CAWNPORE DYEING AND CLOTH PRINTING CO., LTD., Post Box No. 73, Cawnpore.
18241

WANTED

WANTED—PERMANENT WAY AND SIGNAL STOREKEEPER, Age 25 to 30; Education: Should have passed Matriculation; Experience: Practical knowledge of Railway Permanent Way and Signal Material; Duties: Will be responsible for the custody, issue and accounting of a large variety of materials and to conduct correspondence in connection therewith; Salary: Rs. 120 to Rs. 160 according to ability, subsequent promotion will depend on results. Apply in own handwriting with full particulars of positions held with dates, salary last received and copies (only) of testimonials to—CONTROLLER OF STORES, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mahalakshmi.
A18308

WANTED.

WANTED APPLICATIONS upto 1st January, 1924 for the post of ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, Kolaba District Local Board, pay Rs. 200—20-1—400. Officers of Educational Department as also outsiders of high educational qualifications may apply with testimonials of previous administrative experience.

(Sd.) G. M. KAMAT,
President, District Local Board, Kolaba.
Alibag, 3-12-1923
C18299

WANTED.

WANTED—A qualified CIVIL ENGINEER for the Local Fund Engineer's post holding the degree of either L.C.E. or B.E of any University. Pay Rs. 300-50/2-500 plus travelling allowance according to C.S.R. Candidates with practical experience of engineering works and knowing Gujrati will be preferred. Applications with testimonials to be sent to the PRESIDENT KAIRA DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD, NADIAD, before 31st December, 1923, at the latest.
18319

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

(InVoluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that with the consent of the Central Bank of India, Limited, the time within which the holders of shares in the Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, other than dissentient shareholders, may apply for the allotment of shares in the Central Bank of India, Limited, in terms of the Notice of the 18th August 1923 issued by the undersigned is extended, so far as shareholders resident in India are concerned, from the 6th day of December, 1923, to the 5TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1924, by which day applications for allotment should be received by the undersigned Liquidators at the address given below.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1923.

ANGUS GILCHRIST
S. B. BILLIMORIA
KAIKHOSRU N. CHANDABHOY
SHAPURJI NOWROJI GUZDER
Liquidators.

The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited.

Address:—
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C 18281

NOTICE.

THE 49TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., was held at the registered office of the Company, Laxmi Building, 42, Ballard Pier, Fort, on the 23rd November, 1923, when a final dividend at a rate of Rs. 10 (Rupees ten) per share free of Income Tax for the year ended 30th June 1923, was sanctioned and it will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 10th December, 1923, between the hours from 12-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The dividend warrants will be posted to the registered addresses of the Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 16th November, 1923.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1923.

R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.
C18170

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SOMETHING FOR MILL OWNERS.

1. English Mill Stores of first quality only.
2. Made at our own Blackbury Works.
3. Latest and most up-to-date workshops.
4. Buy from the actual manufacturers
5. Trade Mark 111 which equals Textilaties.
6. Textilaties a new word for textile Stores.
7. Large assortment in our Bombay Stock.
8. Shipment orders at competitive prices.

JONES TEXTILATIES EXPORT CO. LTD.
(Late Weaving Supplies),
381, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Agents.—The Sizing Material Co., Ltd.

AUCTION SALE OF PULLEYS.

IN pursuance of the terms of the High Court Decree in suit No. 2428 of 1923 dated 31st July, 1923, the undermentioned articles will be put up for sale by Public Auction on 17th December, 1923, at 4 p.m. at the premises of the Omiar Founding & Engineering Co. Ltd., Love Lane, near Byculla Bridge, Bombay.

(Sd.) A.F. WALTERS.
Receiver in Suit No. 2428 of 1923.
18301

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a qualified LADY PHYSICIAN, holding degrees or diplomas of a recognised University or College for a Municipal Female Dispensary. Salary Rs. 200/- rising by annual increment of Rs. 20/- per mensem to Rs. 300/- with free Municipal Quarters.

No private practice will be allowed.

Applications with copies of testimonials, stating age, qualifications, nationality etc., should reach the undersigned before 3rd January, 1924.

(Sd.) GEO W. LEWIS.
Chief Officer,
Karachi Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Karachi, 5th Dec. 1923.
C 18318

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of the following articles for one year from 1-3-1924 to 28-2-1925 will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 17-12-1923.

Tender No. 1 for Ooreed (about 45,07,750 lbs.) Gram (about 5,00,000 lbs.) Bran, Oil-cakes, Rice, Barley, Toor Grain, Koolthi, Cotton Seed and Salt for the Municipal bullocks and horses, etc.

Tender No. 1A. (alternative tender to No. 1) for Gram (about 50,00,000 lbs.) Bram, (about 5,60,000 lbs.) Oil-cakes Rice, Barley, Toor Grain, Koolthi, Cotton Seed and Salt for the Municipal bullocks and horses, etc.

Alternative rates for the supply of Ooreed (1) as per sample, to be inspected in the Office of the Executive Health Officer and (2) of the quantity known as Rangoon Ooreed should be distinctly specified in Tender No. 1.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the
Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Dept.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 5-12-1923.
C18315

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO.,

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of coal ashes on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Broad-gauge Section and Branches, and will be received in the Agent's Office, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 17th December, 1923.

Forms of tender at Re. 1 each can be obtained from the Loco and Carr. Superintendent, Parel.

Tenderers will be required to pay a sum of Rs. 100 in cash as earnest money direct to the Treasurer, Broad-gauge System, Bombay and to attach the receipt obtained for it to the tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise the tender will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

N. MEDLEY
Dy. Agent and Secretary.
Church Gate Station,
7th December, 1923.
C18305

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 11-30 a.m., (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 8th January, 1924, for supply of timber and sleepers odd sizes for Crossings, bridges, etc. Commencing from 1st April 1924, to 31-3-1925 to M. G. System.

Specification and tender forms can be obtained from the Undersigned at Mahalaxmi Bombay, on payment of Re. 5 per copy.

G. F. BRIERLEY,
Ag. Controller of Stores,
Mahalaxmi, Bombay.
R9179

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

TRAIN SERVICE ON THE HARBOUR BRANCH.

ON and from the 15th instant, 673 Down and 674 Up trains between Reay Road and Kurla will be CANCELLED and 672 Up will be extended to Reay Road arriving there at 10/18.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 7th Dec. 1923.
C 18324

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. AARON SAMUEL KILLEKAR of Bombay, Bene Israel Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien charge, easement or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at the Examiner Press Building, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure situate, lying and being at Pydhownie and Tantanpura Street, bearing Collector's New No. 1763, New Survey No. 2955, and Cadastral Survey No. 1075 Mandvi Division admeasuring two hundred and thirtyfour (234) square yards or thereabouts with the messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 1047, Street Nos. 26-28 and Ward No. 1697 and Street Nos. 80C and 84 which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Tantanpura Street, on or towards the South by the New Synagogue, on or towards the West by property formerly belonging to Elijah Solomon Pezarkar and on or towards the North by the said Pydhownie Street.

JUDAH & SOLOMON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C 18325

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 207 of 1923.

1. MUNCHERSHAW HORMUSJI DARUWALLA and others ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
BHERULAL SITARAM ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court-house on MONDAY, the 17th day of December, 1923, at the hours of five o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Varkas land called "Kaukhideli" with messuages, tenements and mango and other trees and shrubs, etc., thereon situate, lying and being at Andheri, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 12,262 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Survey Nos. 97 and 109, Entry Nos. 447 and 257, Plot No. 72, assessed at Rs. 27-10-0, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the West by the water canal and beyond that by the land belonging to Pandoorang Bhaoo Patil and others, on or towards the North by the land of Dr. Cama and Braz Crasto and Zoojia Crast, and on or towards the South by the lands of Kanelin Braz and Dr. Cama and Alice Crast.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER and HIRALAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs above-named, at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1923.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18078

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of LALLUBHAI BHAGWANDAS SOPARIWALLA, Hindu Bania Inhabitant, Merchant, late of Bombay, a widower, residing at Fanaswadi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased

HIRALAL LALLUBHAI SOPARIWALA of Bombay, Executor named in the Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of November in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. R. PATIL.

The 30th day of November, 1923.
Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C18321

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SAIBAI, widow of Laxman Thorat, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Flower dealer, residing at Sleater Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

KESHAV PEMA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Flower Merchant, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the executor named in the Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-eighth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 29th day of November, 1923.

Messrs. MANILAL & KHER, Petitioner's Attorneys.

C18320

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of LOHAR VITHAL ANAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Blacksmith (retired), residing at 2nd Carpenter Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1) VIRJI SHAMJI, (2) MULJI VIRJI, (3) KALIDAS MULJI and (4) RANCHHOD NARSI, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, the first two residing at first Carpenter Street and the last two residing at Kumbharwada 2nd Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, the only executors named in the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventeenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 19th day of November, 1923.

THAKORDAS & DARU, Petitioners Attorneys.

18307

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FORJETT STREET, TARDEO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Messrs. Manilal Bakoredas, Hiralal Bakoredas and Dossabhai Maganlai, the Mortgagees herein and on account and at the risk of Mr. Mahomedally Tyabally, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated 14th day of August, 1922, the undermentioned property on Monday, the 10th day of December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements and buildings built and standing thereon and that are in course of construction in the rear thereof, admeasuring 1477 square yards being a portion of the land, hereditaments and premises at Tardev, Forjett Street being Plot No. 2 of the estate of J. R. Patell, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 17, Pension and Tax New No. 89; Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 1275, Cadastral Survey No. 661 and bounded on or towards the East by Forjett Street, on or towards the West by Plot No. 4, on or towards the North by proposed private road and on or towards the South by Plot No. 1 and delineated on the plan annexed to the Indenture of Sub-Lease dated 13th October 1919 and which said premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "D" Ward No. 3427 (1), 3427 (1a), 3427 (3) and 3428 and Street No. 5, 1, 1a, 2 and 3.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 31 Nanabhai Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 521.

Auction sale of presentation articles, marble statues, suit cases, leather hand bags, mouth organs, Venitian fancy gilded furniture, big Westminster clock, Cuckoo watch and clocks etc. etc.

By the order of the concerned Messrs Crawford and Co will sell by public auction on Thursday the 13th December 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dady House opposite Bombay Gymkhana 25 Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, the following big and small marble statues, Venitian fancy gilded furniture, presentation articles, electric chandaliers, fitted and unfitted small and large suit cases, big Westminster clock, lady's writing letter cases, big and small cuckoo watches and clocks, gilded coffee set, grape bunches, electric shades, big fancy mirror, glass baskets for fruits and flowers, collar boxes, pocket brushes, jewellery cases, bundles of real gold and silver threads for embroidery work, leather hand bags, gold and silver pencils, fancy goods brass baskets, mouth organs, office furniture, foot mats, white zinc paint, wire nettings, kiwi boot polishes, vacuum slippers, thermometers, barometers motor goggles, umbrella covers, alarm watches tyre protectors, telescopes, compasses and such other fancy goods, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT PALLI HILL, BANDRA.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Cowasji Nusserwanji Katrak alias Billia an insolvent and with the consent of the mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, MONDAY, the 10th December, 1923, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, at Apollo Street, Fort, the Right Title and Interest of the insolvent and of the Mortgagees in the below mentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All those several pieces of land together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon situate lying and being at Bandra on the Road to Palli and Danda in the Registration District of Thana and Sub-District of Salsette and containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and ninety two square yards or thereabouts and which said pieces of land are registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 161 Pot No. 10, 2, 3, and 4 are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the public road from Bandra to Palli and Danda on or towards the West partly by the property of Phillip Pereira and partly by the property of Gasper Gonsalves on or towards the North partly by the land of Gasper Gonsalves and partly by the land of Joseph Gonsalves and on or towards the South by the property of John Michael Pereira and the land and well secondly here under described.

SECONDLY.—All that undivided two-fifths share or interest of the said Cowasji Nusserwanji Katrak alias Billia in all that piece or Parcel of Land or ground and the interest of the said Cowasji Nusserwanji Katrak alias Billia in a well therein sunk and built containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighty-four square yards or thereabouts and is assessed under Survey No. 161 and Pot No. 16 situate, lying and being at Bandra in the Registration District of Thana and Sub-District of Salsette and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the property of Davatsalloo, Parel and Philiquera Parel on the West by the Ainai Baug of John Minguel on the South by the fields of Phillip J. Pereira and on the North by the premises firstly hereinabove described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN COTTON AND WOOLLEN PIECEGOODS.

Auction sale of 2 cases of Black Worsted Venitians and 3 cases Coloured Worsted Venitians ..... 10 cases of Dyed Cotton Coatings 42in., 5 cases of Dyed Cotton Cambrics 52in., and 5 cases of Dyed Cotton Cambrics 44in.

High Court Bombay.
Suit No. 1806 of 1923.

E. and W. Andrew Limited. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Narandas Purshotam and others carrying business at Mulji Jetha Market, under the name of Kakubhai Narandas. ..... Defendants

Under instructions from Mr. Henry Holmes, Receiver appointed by the High Court in the above suit, pursuant to the order of the Court made on the 14th November 1923, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, MONDAY, the 19th Dec. 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following piece goods:—

2 Cases of Black Worsted Venitians 46in.
3 cases of Coloured Worsted Venitians 46in.
10 cases of Dyed Cotton Coatings 42in.
5 cases of Dyed Cotton Cambrics 52in.
5 cases of Dyed Cotton Cambrics 44in.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods must be taken delivery of within three days against cash payment of the balance of the price.

Samples can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

A good opportunity to Dealers in Cotton and Woollen Piecegoods.

Auction Sale of 5 cases of Black Lustres, 8 cases Coloured Lustres 3 cases Miltons, 1 case Indigo Superfines, 11 cases Dyed Cotton Cambrics, 2 cases cotton Coloured Italians, 2 cases Striped Tennis Serge 5 cases Whip Cord Coatings, 5 cases Black Worsted Venetians, 5 cases Dyed figured Poplins, 2 cases Black Art Silk figures, 1 case superfines, 5 cases coloured worsted venetians, 5 cases Fancy Woollen Coatings, and 3 cases Cotton Coatings.

High Court, Bombay.
Suit No. 1807 of 1923.

E. and W. Andrew, Limited. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Narandas Purshotam and others carrying business at Mulji Jetha Market under the name of Cawasji Pirozsha and Co ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Henry Holmes, Receiver, appointed by the High Court in the above suit, pursuant to the order of the Court made on the 14th November 1923, Messrs. CRAWFORD & COMPANY, will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY MONDAY the 10th December 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122 Apollo Street, Fort, the following piece-goods:—

[illegible] cases of Black Lustres, 8 cases Coloured Lustres, 3 cases Moltons, 1 case Indigo Superfines, 11 cases Dyed Cotton Cambrics, 2 cases Cotton Coloured Italians 2 cases Striped Tennie Serge, 5 cases Whip Cord Coatings, 5 cases Black Worsted Venetians, 5 a cases Dyed figured Popline 2 cases Black Art Silk figures 1 case Superfines 5 cases Coloured Worsted Venetians 5 cases Fancy Woollen Coatings, and 3 cases Cotton Coatings.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods must be taken delivery of within three days against cash payment of the balance of the price.

Samples can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th December, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No 18, Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th November, 1923, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building Street No. 294-298: Case No. 7 41, Princess Street and Kolbhatwadi.

Building Street No. 15, 17, 472-474, 476-178 147-155, 1-8, 24-26 Cases Nos. 280, 21, 22, 45, 48, 52 Memonwadi Road Bhendi Bahar and Chunam Khilu Street.

Building Street No. 145-151, 115-121, 121A 109-113, 103-107, Case No. 192, 198, 199, 200 First Nowroji Hill Road.

MENESSE & CO., Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB RACE HORSE "MOORID."

Under instructions from Messrs. Abdulla Joosab and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Shaikh Abdul Rehman Motiwalla, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 10th day of December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Ladha Ebrahim's Stable on Bellasis Road, Byculla.

1 Arab Race Horse, "Moorid".
Terms—Cash on the spot.

J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.

Telephone 5152.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant MISTRY & CO., will sell by public auction at "Sheher Numa" next to "Morley Mansions" Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, made-to-order high class household dining, Drawing and bed room furniture by well-known makers, rich glass crockery, and platedware. Sale to commence at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Property of an European gentleman proceeding home.

MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th December, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

FOUNDED BY
LATE Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.
AMRAOTI:— GANESH THEATRE.
Monday 10th Dec. 1923 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)
SHARADA
Wednesday 12th Dec. 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
MANAPAMAN
Saturday 15th Dec. 1923 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
RAKSHASHI-MAHATVAKANKSHA.
Proprietors.—Pendharkar & Chapekar.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
For the help of Maharashtriya Mofat Vachanalaya.
Wednesday 12th Dec. 1923 at 8-30 p. m.
SWAYAMWAR
Saturday 15th Dec. 1923 at 8-30 p. m.
ASHA-NIRASHA
Sunday 16th Dec. 1923 at 3 p. m.
AKACHA PYALA

Rates excluding amusement Taxes. } 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8, 1, 0/12, 0/8.

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM.
Presents Again
By Special request of its patrons
STAR FILM'S LTD.
Production
CHAMPRAJ HADA
The Most beautiful Indian Picture.
A picture abounding in Mogul Gorgeousness—hair raising thrills
TIME—RATES—AS USUAL

AMUSEMENTS.

SECOND WEEK!
WEST-END CINEMA

A SUBLIME VISION OF DAZZLING SPLENDOUR
A Picture that has made thousands gasp with awe and admiration!
VICTORIAN SARDOU'S IMMORTAL LOVE ROMANCE.
THE FINAL SIX ALL-ABSORBING SENSE-STAGGERING NERVE THRILLING PARTS!
The world's greatest film spectacle in 12 Reels

"THEODORA"

Featuring the pretty adorable
RITA JOLIVET

See the "Priestess of Sin" in her most alluring bewitching love-escapades!
See the vicious, licentious Empress in her hellish moods—See the Imperial Lions let loose, hundreds of them, on the surging crowds in the Amphitheatre, clamouring for the blood of the proud despotic Guistianino Caesar.
The International News and a Comedy in the Programme.
To-Night 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS CONTROLLED BY J. PEARSON & Co., Victoria Buildings, Parsi Bazar, Bombay, for India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements and Malay States.

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

NOVELTY CINEMA

(GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.
SECOND WEEK!
Further new nine parts this week!
To-day fail not to see the Great and Charming Love story by the Gaumont Co.
A beautifully produced serial picture. In twelve episodes

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"

NOTE—This serial has been provided withspecially prepared beautiful English, Gujarati and Marathi Titles.

A Comedy in the Peogramme.
To-Night at 5-15; 7; and 10-30; p. m. (S. T.)

Programmes the Second Week's Instalment—i-e. Reels 10 to 18 both inclusive—will be screened.

Special Note—In our 8-45 p. m. (S. T.) programme we shall be screening the first opening nine parts for the convenience of those who might have missed the opening chapters last week. And what is more? The holder of a Ticket of this 8-45 show will be entitled to see—FREE OF CHARGE—the ensuing nine Chapters of our 10-30 p. m. programme. Thus those who wish to see this marvellously wonderful picture from the start will be able to see in one fare the whole two-weeks' Programme, i-e, eighteen chapters,

NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
CINEMA AT 6-30 P. M.
LANDRU.
To-Night at 9-30 p. m.
"THE QUAINTS"
in
"UNDERGROUND TO ANYWHERE."

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
GLADYS COOPER
in
"THE BOHEMIAN GIRL."

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"MISTRESS OF THE WORLD."
THIRD CHAPTER

IMPERIAL

presents
To-night and during this Week
Second and last Instalment
of
"THEODORA"
"THEODORA"

The Greatest motion picture the World has ever known.

SEE

The wonderful scenes in the Hippodrome and the suppression of rebellions by aid of hungry lions which are realistic pieces of stagecrafts.

also

PATHE GAZETTE AND A SELECTED COMIC.
Daily four shows:—
5-15. 7. 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Sat: Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3-30 p.m
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

YOUR HOROSCOPE

LIFE-READING—For one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in details, Rs. 8. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth) or copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters.

One year's weekly predictions for Businessmen, Rs. 8. Apply to:—B. R. SREENIVASAYYA, Oil Mill Street, Mysore. 9183

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 8.

S S Vasna, Hitchings, Busreh
S S Shustar, Grant, Busreh

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 9.

S S Celebes Maru, Nishimura, Kobe
S S Ozarda, Davis, Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Vigo for Hull.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna 1920 tons, Captain A F M Hitchings, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Shustar:—The P G S N Company's steamer Shustar, 2957 tons, Captain Grant, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Celebes Maru:—The O S K steamer Celebes Maru, 4258 tons, Captain T Nishimura, sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Ozarda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Ozarda, 3038 tons, Captain G M Davis, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, December 8.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Liebenfels 3859 Karachi 18/12 W & A Graham & Co.
2 Maloja 12,829, London 8/12, M M & Co.
3 Iris 4332 Genoa 30/12, W & A Graham & Co.
5 Genoa 4201 Genoa 15/12, M Italiana.
6 Clan Ranald, 3446 C Ports 7/12, J F and Co.
7 Matiana 5453 Karachi, 10/12, M M & Co.
8 Bovenkerk 5723, Colombo 10/12, E D Sassoon and Co.
9 Khandalla 3289 E & S Africa 12/12, M M and Co.
11 Sicilia 4188 Shanghai 19/12, M M & Co.
12 City of Poona 4791 Karachi 7/12 K N & Co.
13 Trafford Hall 3437 Liverpool N F, K N and Co.
14 Anglo-Colombian 5333 Hull, N F., W. & A Graham and Co.
16 Recca 3428 Hull, N. F., T M & Co.
17 Egremont 5256 New York, 8/12 V Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Celebes Maru 4262, Kobe 9/12, O S Kaisha.
3 Barpeta 1876, Busrah 13/12 M M & Co.
9 Malacca Maru 33210 Kobe, 10/12, N. Y. Kaisha.
10-11 Scindia 3217 Liverpool 12/12, W & A Graham & Co.
15 Dara 3083 Mauritius 11/12 T M & Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK

C & R Mirzapore 4155 Kobe 20/12 M M & Co.
D & E Hakadate Maru 3254 Japan 12/12 N Y. Kaisha.
F Jalavihar 2381 N F, N F., S S N Co.
N Chanda 3941 Calcutta, 6/12 M M & Co.
P Vigo 3243 Kchi 22/12 J Finlay and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Dongola due about 8th December, Agents P. and O S N Co.
Moldavia connect at Aden with S S Kashmir due about 14th December, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mantua due about 21st December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 28th December, Agent P. and O S N Co.
Plasser due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Nogoma due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Salsette due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 15th December Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Delgoma (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Morvada (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Jeppore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia due about 3th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Calcutta due about 12th December, Agent E N Co.
Vindelia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Massilia due about 8th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Clan Macmillan due about 27th December Agent J F Co.
Circassia due about 20th January Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th February Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Batavia (not fixed) Agent K M Co.
Clan Colquhon (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Martenfels due about 16th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Hohenfels due about 8th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Goldenfels due about 25th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Moorkerk due about 21st December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Reederkerk due about 12th January, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Ronderkerk due about 3rd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 13th December, Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Simla due about 11th December, Agent W and A. Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Nippon due about 12th December, Agent L T. Co.
Tevere due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.
Anssa due about 26th December Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Castle Porgiano due about 15th December, Agents M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Strathlorne due about 2nd December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Benares (not fied), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Algie due about 11th December, Agent V. Bros.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 8.

S S Scindia for Liverpool—65 bales country cotton waste B Ramsonnas; 1000 cwt myrabollams B Damjee; 2000 cwt myrabollams P Mathuradas; 25 bales clean cotton fly C Peraj & Co; 25 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 100 bales Indian raw cotton E D Tata & Co; 75 bales Uganda cotton raw Mafatlal Gagalbhoy.

S S Scindia for Glasgow—118 packages shooks of empty casks J E Jowitt & Co; 2000 cwt Indian teel seed 3500 cwt Indian poppy seed Ralli Bros.

S S Scindia for Marseilles—2000 cwt ground nuts Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 25 cwt guni albhaum E Virjee; 210 cwt gum arabic J Nuibheram.

S S Scindia for Barcelona:—200 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool—25 bales wool f p F F Campbell; 55 bales wool raw V Oomersey; 1000 cwt myrabollams B Damjee & Co.

S S Genoa for Malta—10 bales country grey cotton twist The David Sassoon Mills.

S S Genoa for Constantinople—100 bales cotton yarn Alexandra Watson.

S S Genoa for Genoa—55 bales raw Indian cotton Bhaidas Cursondas; 225 bales raw Indian cotton Ralli Bros; 450 bales raw Indian cotton Volkart Bros; 100 bales raw Indian cotton Prier De Seone & Co; 500 bales raw Indian cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Genoa for Naple—10 bales Indian raw cotton Prier De Seone & Co.

S S Anglo-Columbia for Hull—100 bales hemp C Peraj.

S S Anglo-Columbia for Dunkirk—600 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros; 201 cwt gum arabic E Virjee; 50 bales clean cotton fly C Peraj; 133 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros; 550 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Anglo-Columbia for Antwerp—100 cwt gum arabic E Virjee; 75 bales clean cotton waste Birla Bros; 550 bales Indian raw cotton The Bombay Co.

S S Anglo-Columbia for Ghent—55 bales Indian raw cotton Bhaidas Cursondas; 330 bales Indian raw cotton The Bombay Co.

S S Margha for Hamburg—294 bales cotton fly Mansoori & Sons.

S S Margha for Antwerp—250 cases cotton fly Mansoori Sons.

S S Recca for Antwerp—115 bales country cotton fly Khimji Visham.

S S Recca for Ghent—220 bales Indian raw cotton Kilachand Devchand.

S S China for London—29 cases bristles The American Importing Co.

S S Leibenfels for Hamburg—295 bales country cotton fly C Peraj; 990 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Leibenfels for Rotterdam—55 bales country cotton fly C Peraj.

S S Leibenfels for Ghent—168 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros; 550 bales Indian raw cotton Kilachand Devchand.

S S Iris for Genoa—790 bales Indian raw cotton Kilachand Devchand; 385 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Vigo for Dunkirk—5000 cwt linseed Strauss & Co.

S S Celebes Maru for Yokkaichi—290 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe—160 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha; 200 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Celebes Maru for Nagoya—300 bales Indian raw cotton V K Kaisha; 200 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Malacca Maru for Kobe—54 bales Indian raw cotton N Futehali & Co; 50 bales cotton raw f p Ali Bros; 1000 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 8.

S S China from London, Agents, N.M. & Co. 3 boxes bar gold; bars silver; 5 boxes coverreign; 1 box gold coins; 150 cases whiskey; 40 cases toys; 73 cases castor oil; 40 cases beer; 1 case silver ware; 800 reels ginning materiti; 128 cases biscuits; 102 cases caseins; 18 casks ink; 2993 cases brandy; 138 cases wine; 24 cases drapery; 32 cases ham 220 cases bootpolish; 155 cases dry ginger; 35 cases cidu 130 drums paint; 120 cases paint; 70 cases medicines; 25 cases infant food; 10 cases viroi; 25 cases soap; 50 bundles yellow metal sheets; 80 drs. marine glue; 17 cases chocolate; 65 cases vinegar; 20 cases tobacco;; 25 cases cigarettes; 127 cases ostores; 1100 casks cement; 40 kegs chrome alum; 50 cases confectionary; 26 packages confectionary; 78 packages steel hooping; 100 rolls wire netting; 25 bales paper; 395 pieces earthenware; 30 cases gin; 20 rolls wrapping paper; 200 pieces axle boxes and covers.

From Marseilles—97 cases wine; 1049 cases vermouth; 151 brls grapes; 40 casks aniline dyes; 400 bags almonds; 100 cases cochineal; 40 cases champagne; 40 cases alimentary paste; 84 cases chocolates; 10 cases mixed tissues.

S S British Holly from Abadan Agents Shaw Wallace & Co—7133.3 tons liquid fuel bunk; 14 wooden damaged chair.

NEW INDIAN GOLD POLICY.

The Government of India announces that a transfer has been made of £2,000,000 of gold from the Indian Paper Currency Reserve against a corresponding transfer to the reserve of sterling securities. This operation, writes the London "Times" in mail week, has been made in connexion with the proposal to sell this quantity of gold in India. It is not proposed to sell the whole amount at once, but to offer it for sale in weekly instalments, the amounts on offer being regulated by market conditions. The gold will not be shipped abroad, but will be sold in London for delivery in India from the mints of Calcutta and Bombay against payment in sterling. As usual, the bullion cover of the Indian note issue is very strong. The percentage of the noteholding on October 31 was no less than 68.21, the amount of silver held being 99 crores of rupees.

A PROFITABLE OPERATION.

The Currency Department, therefore, ca well afford to sell a small quantity of gold against payment in sterling, especially as thereby it will kill two birds with one stone. It will add a corresponding amount to the sterling resources of the Secretary of State in London with which to meet his obligations here, while securing a good profit out of the existing and increasing premium on gold. Further the Government will be converting a small portion of its non-interest-bearing surplus metal holding into interest-bearing securities. The gold can be replaced with profit as sterling approaches parity with gold. A convenient opportunity will then arise for reversing the present operation. The effect of this sale of gold upon the rupee exchange will in all probability be very slight. At present the Indian demand for gold, when it arises, is met by shipments of South African gold. Therefore, the gold to be released will really take the place of the same amount of new gold from South Africa. From that point of view the effect upon the exchange should be nil.

THE STATUTORY RUPEE RATE.

The fact that the statutory rate of exchange for the rupee is 2s. gold, as recommended by the Babington Smith Committee at the beginning of 1920, has never been made effective may justify the contention of the Indian Merchant's Chamber of Bombay that the Committee's report must now be regarded as 'vieux jeu.' But whatever may be said as to the failure of the policy adopted nearly four years ago, it is difficult to see what useful purpose can be served, in the present chaotic condition of the world's exchanges, by a further change in the theoretical gold parity of the rupee. We have no assurance that it is within the power of the Indian Government to make a statutory rate of 1s. 4d. gold any more effective than the present rate of 2s. gold. The sterling value of the rupee is now above the 1s. 4d. line; but it would have to rise by nearly a penny before it became equivalent to 1s. 4d. gold. Only a rash person would prophesy that, having reached that level, could be kept there.

EXCHANGE AND PRICES.

The truth is, we fear, that the Bombay merchants have not yet appreciated a consideration which economists have never tired of preaching, and which the events of the past few years have now impressed on the mind of the trading community in most countries in the world. A rate of exchange between two countries must in the long run react to, and be dependent upon, variations in their resptetive price levels. A demand that the rupee shall, by official agency, be stabilized, in sterling or gold, necessarily implies that Indian prices shall somehow be made to rise or fall 'pari passu' with sterling or gold prices, as the case may be. Nothing can be gained by pretending that the problem is any smaller than that. It is conceivable that the forces which have been operating to cause the sterling value of the rupee to rise may, after sundry ups and downs, carry it as far as 1s. 4d. gold or even higher. It is possible that India will in due course achieve stability, at that or some other level, earlitr than less fortunate countries. But to make any premature attempt at stabilization is to invite failure.

THE SILK INDUSTRY

BRITISH MERCHANTS' OBJECTION TO TARIFFS.

The Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Trade to inquire into the causes of unemployment at present existing in the silk industry and the machine-made lace and embroidery industries held its finasitting on Nov. 12th at the Board of Trade, Great George-street. The instructions to the Committee were to report what action, if any, could be taken to improve the position of the industries, and several of the witnesses have urged the Committee to agree to the imposition of a tariff on imported foreign-made goods as a solution of the problem of unemployment. Sir G. S. Barnes (the chairman) presided.

Mr. Thomas R. Yearsley (Messrs. J. Lewis and Co., Oxford-street, W.) said that his firm was probably the largest retail distributor of silks in this country. When it was proved that goods could be produced here on a competitive basis every British buyer would give the preference to the home manufactures. At present this was not the case, as possibly three-fourths, if not more of the goods which his firm sold were not, and, he considered, could not be, produced at home. Such articles as chiffon, ninon, marquisette, satin, grenadine, charmeuse, foulards, printed satins, marocains, cotton-back satins, and duchesses mousselines were practically not obtainable here, while "weighted silks," such as georgettes, taffetas, and crepe de Chines, were almost entirely produced by Continental firms, who had erected extensive machinery to obtain this finish. Then there was the "making-up" trade, which was allied to, but distinct from, piece goods. The former must give employment to a very large number in London alone, to say nothing of Leicester, Nottingham, Manchester, and Glasgow. To all these industries piece silk was a raw material. The same thing applied to Chinese and Japanese silks, although on a smaller scale. There was no substitute for these, and when they considered the business done by the making-up trade using these goods and employing a large number of people to provide almost everything for women's and children's wear it became a very serious matter for all, as enhanced prices must curtail sales, producing a still larger number of unemployed.

TRUSTS AND HIGH PRICES.

Our war-time experience showed that if a heavy tariff were imposed—the production of silk in this country being limited to a few firms—it would inevitably lead to trusts and consequently to high prices, also to a certain but partial exclusion of materials made abroad which could not be made here, and therefore a large amount of labour would be displaced and unable to find any other outlet. This would not benefit employment, and it was his firm conviction that the imposition of a tax would be a very grave step to take, as it would at once increase unemployment, especially in hundreds of factories.

Replying to members of the Committee, the witness said that his firm bought English-made goods. In some cases these compared quite well with similar foreign made goods; but in competitive cases our goods did not compare from the price point of view. His firm usually bought foreign goods because they were more saleable and cheaper, and the style was better. If manufacturers were able to put silk on the market here at the same price as imported silk, they would do a very large business. Consequently, a tariff would help them. He would like to see English manufacturers come into line, and when they could produce the goods he wanted he would be happy to buy more largely from them. Those of them who were well-equipped and were producing up to-date goods were doing very well; but as a rule our manufacturers were not up-to-date. The use of silk had now become almost as general as cotton.

No other witnesses were called, and unless the Committee find that further evidence is required they will proceed to the consideration of their report.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec 8.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Dec.	20.29 +14
Jan.	20.34 +13
Feb.	—
Mar.	20.36+12
April	—
May	20.24+13
June	—
July	—
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	16.64+12
Nov.	15.1 —88
Dec.	—
Egyptian Mar.	23.05

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Dec. 8.

	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York.	Jan. .. 32.80 -83
	Mar. .. 34.21—81
	May .. 34.38 79
	July .. 33.62—81

Liverpool, Dec 8

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Jan. .. 20.34+13
	Mar. .. 20.36+12
	May. .. 20.23+12
	July .. 19.75+14

London, Dec 8

Sale. Transfers 1/5 Quiet
Bar Gold —
Bar Silver Spot 33 3/16 Steady

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Dec. 9.

	Rs. a. p
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 3 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 3 0
Elphinstone	1 3 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 0
Century per lb	1 7 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 6
Phœnix per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 8 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finley per lb.	—
Pearl per lb.	1 8 3
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 3
Longcloth:— × Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 9
Fazulbhai per lb	1 9 9
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	—
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile (hand)	1 8 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 6
Bombay Cotton	1 6 6
Pahelwan	—
Hearth Brand	—
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill, Century:—	
No. 1125 per piece	—
No. 125 1/2 per piece	—
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 9 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 9 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 0
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	7 4 0
Phœnix per piece	7 4 0
Swan Finley per piece	7 0 0
Hindustan per piece	7 14 0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drills:—	
Pearl per piece	—
Bleached Check:—	
Textile per piece	
Kasturchand per piece	8 2 0
Bombay United per piece	8 2 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece	10 0 0
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	13 12 0
Hindustan	14 0 0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of Liabilities and Assets for week ending 30th November:—

LIABILITIES.

Public Depots Rs. 135,95,000 increase.
Other Deposits Rs. 169,08,000 decrease.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments Rs. 9,43,000 increase.
Loans Rs. 131,92,000 increase.
Cash Credits Rs. 95,20,000 increase.
Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 100,91,000 increase.
Cash Rs. 360,78,000 decrease.
Percentage 27.34

STOCK EXCHANGE ENQUIRY.

CAUSES TENDING TO RECKLESS SPECULATION.

MR. A. R. SUBEDAR'S EVIDENCE.

At the Stock Exchange Enquiring Committee, Mr. Ardeshir R. Subedar, Dubash Agent and Government Contractor, in his written statement, after noting all he acts of commission and omission of the Stock Exchange Authorities as well as Agents who "ruined the Public and goaded some persons even to death" produced to state the improvements which he believed to be beneficial and desirable.

"The present name of the Exchange viz., (The Native Share and Stock Brokers Association,) should be changed to the Bombay Share and Stock Exchange Society.

Some of the leading Banks should be empowered to work as Stock and Share Brokers without having to purchase a Broker's Card this will prevent the Broker from pocketing large differences and will also be a sort of check upon speculating transaction.

Europeans of good and long experience should be allowed to take a leading part in the management of the Exchange and should get seats on the Board; also Europeans with their strong common sense will be very useful in counteracting evil tendencies as stated above.

When a seller desires his Broker to sell certain scripts for him he must give the particular numbers which the Shares to be sold bear. If the seller is not in a position to declare, the Broker must know that he is a seller without any holding and should declare such transaction to the Board every evening. There, by the Board of Directors will be able to know the exact situation and check on heavy Short Sale which was the feature predominating in the Share Market.

Even when corner is declared budlee business should not be stopped even temporarily. Here I may state an instance; 5 years ago a corner was declared in cotton. The cornerer being a well known Hindu cotton merchant but no forward contracts were stopped the same cornerer unloading his bales of cotton at about Rs. 200 low for forward delivery.

The Stock Exchange Authorities should consult in times of crises the Directors and Agents of Companies whose Shares are involved in crises and should get from them the correct and resonable figure at which the Share should be quoted and the figure should have much weight in fixing of the prices by the Authority during crises. Of course this will require much bonafide work on the part of the Directors and Agents concerned but looking to the fact that the Stock Exchange and Management of Compmes are interdependent bodies much honest work can be done and much wholesome effect exercised. Here I may point out that sound common sense is bound to be more useful than legal opinion and that the Stock Exchange Authorities should be guided by the common sense with the help of the proper parties than taking opinion of Lawyer or Advocate in fixing of a price.

Intersted Directors should not sit and vote in their capacity as a Director aright which the Directors of the Stock Exchange have exercised arbitrarily.

The Stock Exchange and the Companies being interdependent bodies the Indian Companies Act should be revised as very wide and extensive unlimited powers being exercised by Directors and Agents much to the detriment of Public interest.

Bombay Stock Exchange being a speculative body, the Stock Exchange Authorities should be informed three weeks before the declaration of ad-interim dividends by the Company or Companies who intend declaring same as there by general Public (investor and sellers) may know the true and exact situtions prevailing at the time.

Regarding holidays, I am of opinion that the Stock and Share Market should open at least for two hours and then close the Market in honour of a dead Broker and holidays which are sanctioned by the Trade Association should be observed. Witness was then orally examined by Sir Wilfrid Atlay, the President, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy and Capt. Sasson.

MR. SHROFF'S EVIDENCE.

On Saturday morning Mr. K. R. P. Shroff the President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was again examined at the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee. A lengthy supplementary representation submitted before the Committee covered many items of interest relating to the Stock Exchange, such as qualifications and admission, of members, licensing of members, Commissions, issue of rules to the public, fortnightly settlement jobbers and brokers and closing of the Exchange for settlement, etc. In regard to the defaulters and contract notes it stated:—

DEFAULTERS.

A defaulter obtains no discharge from his debts and remains liable to actions by all his creditors.

As soon as a member is declared a defaulter the Committee for Defaulters steps in and takes charge of all his books of accounts and papers to ascertain the state of the affairs of the defaulter.

The Committee is also entitled to recover all moneys due to the defaulter by any other members of the Association and they pay the assets collected into such Bank and in such names as the Managing Committee from time to time direct, and the same is distributed as soon as practicable pro-rata among stock exchange creditors of the defaulter whose claims are admitted.

All members having contracts subject to the rules of the Association with the defaulter close them by purchase or sale as the case may be and claim from, or pay to, the Committee the differences arising from transactions. The fund thus formed is a purely artificial one, and where the member is at the same time adjudged a bankrupt, the creditors (non-members) have no claim or right whatsoever against the fund in the hands of the Committee (vide Appendix 7.)

Investigation as to the cause of failure by the Committee has invariably proved that nine cases of failure out of every ten are brought about through no fault of the defaulters but through the failure of their clients. The liabilities of defaulters outside the Exchange are usually insignificant compared with those within it.

If authentic statistics instead of prejudices were to be consulted, it will be found that even during the worst slump, the stock exchange met its liabilities to the public to a pie without any failure of importance whereas its individual members lost heavily owing to the default of their clients.

The Association will strongly resist any suggestion or any attempt that may be made having for its object hampering with and restricting business, and destroying the legitimate opportunities offered to real brokers which do not in the slightest degree hinder outside brokers who are not members of the Association and others of an unscrupulous character. In other words all persons whose dealings cannot be regulated by the rules and regulations of the Association they are all, of course, beyond the control of the Association and its Committee. They are a class of irresponsible dealers in shares. They deal directly with their clients but not on their behalf. When losses are incurred they very often refuse to pay. Cases have occurred in which even worse dishonesty has been committed. They simply make off with any money which people may have entrusted them with. In the case of an authorised and therefore a responsible member of the Association such an unsatisfactory state of affairs is impossible. Moreover no outside broker can be expected to deal economically as a member of the Association and it is a matter of regret that for the irregularities of such outside untrustworthy brokers the Association should be unjustly reproached.

The Association strongly objects against any sort of interference or control from outside on the grounds mentioned in our Representation and in the letters to H. E. the Governor.

RECKLESS SPECULATION.

Replying to the president in his oral evidence, Mr. Shroff said sub-brokers were treated as clerks. He advocated considerable check on the sub-brokers. He objected to the sub-brokers and outsiders working without the authority of the Stock Exchange Association. Witness promised to produce a copy of the contract form. Witness then cited instances of jobbers who would buy shares at a particular price and then sell the same shares to the same seller at a higher price. Witness characterised this as a dishonest transaction against which he urged protection of the public. In case of a corner, if a party failed to purchase shares, they were sold at the broker's risk who was made responsible for the amount of difference. Witness advocated measures to protect the brokers in such a contingency.

Replying to Mr. Lindsay witness said there were two sub-Committees appointed by the Association. (1) Corner's Committee and (2) Defaulter's Committee. The Corner's Committee had finished enquiry but before the publication of its report, Government stepped in for enquiry and the Corner's Committee report was held over from publication. The Managing Committee had the power to suspend, or expel a member but so far only three or four members were suspended or expelled. In regard to the practice of blank transfers witness said his Association did not encourage it, but this question he left to the Government and the public to settle.

To Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy witness said the Association kept a list of brokers. The Association enlisted men from native States as well as British India. The Corners were effected both by bulls and bears, sometimes intentionally and sometimes unintentionally.

To Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai witness said the present rules were embodied from the resolutions passed from time to time. By Corners he meant the possession of shares with a view to dominate the market but if a man merely held shares in a large quantity, he would not call a Corner. Referring to Mr. Haveliwala witness said Mr. Haveliwala had no practical knowledge of the working of the Share Market. The resolution in the Council, so far as he was concerned was due to the idea that rules could be provided so that the loss caused by reckless speculation may not fall upon such persons and that reckless speculation be stopped.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, December 10.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3047-20—Mehta L and Co, Hirachand Amersing v Jeygopal Gangabishen, Payne and Co.

448-20—Dastur and Co, Dr. Robert Stango Nuvarra v Lieut-Col H A J Gidney I.M.S., Little and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

1353-23—Wadia G and Co, Langley and Co, Mahadeo Bhasker and others, Malvi M R and Co.

3904-23—Purnanand C and J, Dayashanker Deoshanker v Karim Ayub and Co, Mulji Th and Co.

3912-23—Mulla and M, Yusuf Alibhoy Cassumbhoy v Suleman Oosman Jamal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1214-21—M B Chothia and Co, Torleef Ashland Ltd v D S Yande, Hiralal and Co.

110-17—Craigie B and C, Premchand Punjabhai v Kaikhasru Framji Marker, Malvi M R and Co.

3423-20—Vachha and Co, Mirzamal Jaidayal v Ratilal Khimji, Pandia and Co.

2632-20—Soonderdas and Co, Hansraj Fulchand v Kontha Parmanand and Sons, Unwalia P and P.

630-21—Malvi M R and Co, Atmaram Ramkisson v Durgaprasad Chandulal, Tyabji D and Co.

704-20—Dubash and Co, Toharmal Uttamchand v Bhawanidas Teckchand, Amin and D.

642-20—Amin and D, Bhawanidas Teckchand v Toharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.

3806-22—N C Dalal and Co, A H Brewin v J V Paisley, Raghavaya N and Co.

1323-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Meherbai Merwanji Cooper v Jehangir Cawasji Mehta, Payne and Co.

5080-21—In Person, Kakaldas Umedchand v Mangaldas Ranchoddas, Purnanand C and J.

5082-21—In Person, Kakaldas Umedchand v Wadilal Chhaganlal, Purnanand C and J.

489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co v Bai Gangabai Motiram Bhurandhar and ors, Kharas and Co, Wadia G and Co.

507-21—Purnanand C and J, Jugjiwan Ujamsy G D Tyalka and Co, Madhowji and Co.

4321-22—Payne and Co, Mulchand Hemraj v Vallabhdas Gordhandas, Chitnis K and M.

4407-22—Chitnis K and M, Vallabhdas Gordhandas v Mulchand Hemraj, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3940-21—Amin and D, Bai Manibai v Bai Luxmi, widow and others, Merwanji K and Co.

4170-21—Merwanji K and Co., Bai Lakhmi, widow and another v Bai Mani and another, Amin and D.

1958-22—Dubash and Co, Hardayal Kashinath v Shah Dalsukhram Maganlal, Bhaishanker K and G.

3368-20—Payne and Co, Tyabally Kaderbhai Khalil, Haji Mahomed Haji Ahmed Kurtha, Sabnis G and S.

923-21—Malvi M R and Co., Kison Prasad and Co, Ltd, Rajaram Ramharakh and others.

2168-22—Ferreir and V, Eulas widow and others Bhagwandas Heralal and anr, Purnanand C and J.

1860-22—Judah and S, Mahomed Abdula Mahomed Ismail Mukri Vasant Vasudeo Patil and others, G B Pandya.

680-22—Payne and Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Ayam, Ayesbhoy Abdul Husein, Motichand and D.

3591-21—Mehta L and Co, M A Patheria v Lalubhai Narandas Dalal, Thakoredas and Co.

4003-21—Matubhai J and M, Habib Jusab v Currimbhoy Hasanally, Captain and V.

4040-21—Hiralal and Co, R P Wagle and Co v Kalyanji Vithaldas, Mulla and M.

898-21—Captain and V, Joshi Khimji Lalji and Co v Joshi Ramji Ladha, Motichand and D.

2079-21—Dubash and Co, Oomkarmal Surajmal and ors v Moogalal Gonka, Motichand and D.

2668-21—In Person, Kakaldas Umedchand v Laxminarayen Gangadhar, Surajmal and Co.

3186-21—Payne and Co, Abdul Husein Noorbhoy Motiwalla v Moosabhoy, Chitnis K and M.

3319-21—Madhowji and Co, Rameshwardas Birla v Wesanji Thackersy Halai, Madhowji and Co.

3323-21—Unwalla P and P, Hatinabai alias Baimabai widow v Jehangir Nawroji, Shamrao M and H.

3547-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gutto Dharampuri v Bulsani Raghavala, Raghavaya N and Co.

3912-21—M B Chothia and Co, Valli Mahomed Haji Gani v Damji Khimji.

3949-21—Payne and Co, Haji Jafer Mahomed Haji Bachoo v Dr Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya, M B Chothia.

3950-21—Pandia and Co, Ranchhodlal Chhagubhai Desai v Abasbhai Abdealli and anr, Amarchand and M.

3952-21—Motichand and D, Poonsey Khetsey v Lalji Thakersey, Captain and V, Mohile and P.

4045-21—Kanga and Co, H N Veharimal and Co v Joosub Peermahomed and Co, Matubhai J and M.

4062-21—Daphtary F and D, Rahimbhai Cassambhai v Fazal Cassam, Mantri and Co.

4172-21—N C Dalal and Co, Vadilal Purshotamdas and Co v Popatlal Poomanchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

4173-21—N C Dalal and Co, Vadilal Purshotamdas and Co v Popatlal Poomanchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

4174-21—N C Dalal and Co, Vadilal Purshotamdas and Co v Popatlal Poomanchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR FINAL DECREE AND COSTS.

1945-23—Daphtary F and D, Francis Anthony C. Rebello v The Indian Co-operative Nav. and Trading Co Ltd and ors, Motichand and D, Malvi M R and Co, Madhowji and Co.

FOR HEARING AND ORDERS.

5317-22—Motichand and D, Shanker Ramkrishna Khopker v Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh and ors, Madhowji and Co, Malvi M R and Co, Daphtary F and D.

5318-22—Motichand and D, Dr Vinayak Narayan Bajekar v Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh and ors, Madhowji and Co, Malvi M R and Co, Daphtary F and D.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

3053-21—M B Chothia and Co, Kaloomal Shorimal v Khatu Mahadeo Abdulla, Madhowji and Co.

902-21—Purnanand C and J, Govindas Tulsidas v Vadilal Purshotamdas, Mantri and Co.

Short Causes.

3598-23—Motichand and D, Esmail Haji Haroon, Apub Ebrahim Memon, M B Chothia and Co.

4127-23—Tyaji D and Co, Sarupchand Amichand, Madar Ebrahim, Forbes and Co.

1339-23—Khandwalla and C, Chimanram Motilal, Sagarmal Bhuramat N C Dalal and Co.

1841-23—Khandwalla and C, Jotharmal Uttamchand, Mukhram Pratap Narayan, N C Dalal and Co.

Long Causes.

3019-19—N C Dalal and Co, Chunilal Oghad v Chandulal Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1779-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1786-18—Ramanlal and H, Jasmantlal Wadilal Bhagwandas Gangaram Ardeshir H D and Co.

2725-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Krishnaji Lumbaji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas and Co, Mulla and M.

281-20—Little and Co, Marshall and Co v Kanshik Bros and Co, G B Pandya.

1105-20—F K Dadachanji, Ganijan Mahomed v R J Mistry, M B Chothia.

1733-20—Mulla and M, Magaulal Parbhudas v Chabildas Nathubhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4965-22—Vacha and Co, Mansing Shivprasad v Ramchandra Dalichand, Tyebji D and Co.

265-22—Pandia Co, Ranchorlal Chagoobhai Desai v Manilal Chunilal Shroff and ors, Ferreira and V.

4733-22—Malvi M R and Co, Gangaram Dwarkadas v Naravandas V Dessa and Co, Amarchand and M.

1852-23—Mulla and M, Paloo Krishna Mistry v Rahimtoola Gigabhai, Judah and S.

3027-22—Rustomji and G, Vassonji Mulji Lakhamsey Harpal, Mulji Th and Co.

4327-22—Mehta L and Co Rahmatbai widow, Hassan Abubaker, Shamrao M and H.

2479-19—Merwanji K and Co, Thakoredas Fatechand, Keshavji Kanji Mulla Mulla and M.

1142-23—Thakoredas and D, Basantilal Gavridutt Podder Durgadutt Bansidhar Savalna, Bnshanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

5746-22—Payne and Co, N H Moss Abdulla, Ahmed Satar, Mantri and Co.

REFERENCES.

32-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Anandrao Sunderji Narayen, Jamsedji R and D.

28-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Tehmina widow, Edgelow G W and Co.

7-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Gajanan Vinayak, Jehangir M and S.

13-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Mulji Haridas Jamsedji R and D.

25-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government Ismail Ahmed Haiz Moosa, Payne and Co.

15-22—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government Drupadibai widow and others Jehangir M and S.

16-22—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Ebramm Haji Mahomed and another, Jehangir M and Sonji, Motichand and D.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

3936-23—Matubhai J and M, Esmail Dharamsey v Ladhabhai Suleman.

1360-23—Wadia G and Co, Nusserwanji Ratanji Nazir v Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

3520-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdulla Junas and Co v Vasiram Dayaram, Rustomji and G.

4033-22—Mulji T and Co, Bhikhabhai Motilal v Deccan Paint and Oil Mills Co Ltd, Rustomji and G.

1570-23—Merwanji K and Co, Kadulmal Jethanand v Dorabji Eduiji, Kanga and Co.

4510-22—Jamshedji R and D, Karimbhoy Shamsuddin v The Malbar Timber Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

4082-23—Mulla and M, Alladin Mahomedbhoy and Co v Abdul Kadar Bawla, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4295-23—Ferreira and V, P Alma v S H Nootiel and Co, Mirza and M.

1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and ors v Ramanlal Jamnadas, Pathare and Co, Khandwalla and Chh.

SHORT CAUSES.

3119-23—Malvi M R and Co, Ramchand Hardayal and ors v Jaigopal Barkatram and ors, Manubhai B M, Madhowji and Co.

2881-23—G B Pandya, Irigim Crotier v Lallubhai Payabhai, Chitnis K and M.

3379-23—Ramanlal and H, Mansukhlal Ochadbhai v Jogilal Shivlal, S N Nanavati.

3031-23—Amarchand and M, Vithal Govind Medhi v Dharamdas Nagardas, Shroff and L.

2038-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Captain E W Courtney and anr, Chubb and Co.

1905-23—Pandia and Co, Abdul Latiff Usman v Mahomed Hassam Oyubji, Merwanji K and Co.

2962-23—Daphtary F and D, Jethabhai Gulabchand and Co v Joharmal Sarupchand, N C Dalal and Co.

3282-23—Malvi M R and Co, Vallabhdas Govindji v A M Haji Yusuf Said, Raghavaya N and Co.

3522-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Hargovinddas Harjivandas v Karsondas Vallabhdas, In Person.

2516-23—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay v B N Gang and ors, Purnanand C and J.

3716-23—Chubb and Co, R C Lewis v Franks S Lund, Crawford B and Co.

2985-23—Ramanlal and H, Dossabhai Hirachand v A A Khan, Dabholker and Co.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 9.

Conditions in the extreme north appear less disturbed and it is unlikely that their influence will extend to the plains. There have only been a few light falls of snow in Kashmir.

In the south of the Peninsula the monsoon continues weak and only two stations report rain.

Forecast.—Dry weather except in south Madras.

In appreciation of Sir George Lloyd's work for Sind and in bidding good bye the "Daily Gazette" in the course of a leader says the warm reception which His Excellency received on the occasion of his last visit to Sind a few weeks ago and the enthusiastic "send off" given him by the people of Karachi showed how thoroughly his efforts for Sind had been appreciated.

On Thursday a batch of special police effected the capture of five members of a notorious gang of Bhantu dacoits at Moradabad railway station. A large amount of loot has been recovered from the arrested persons.

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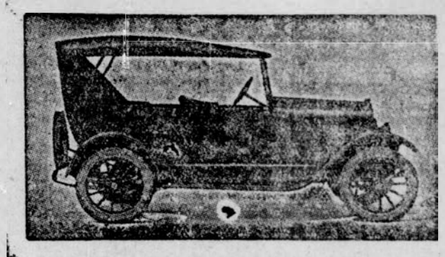

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-46 p.m.

Quadrangular Cricket: Europeans vs. Hindus, 10-30 to 1 and 2 to 5.

S. S. "Dongola" with English mails expected at 8-30 a.m.

Arrival of Col. Sir Leslie Wilson (Governor-Designate), and Lady Wilson, Apollo Bunder, 7.45 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, Special meeting, 1 p.m. (B.T.)

TUESDAY, December 11.

Quadrangular Cricket: Europeans vs. Hindus, 10-30 to 1 and 2 to 5.

WEDNESDAY, December 12.

Quadrangular Cricket: Europeans vs. Hindus, 10-30 to 1 and 2 to 5.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16 0
Gujarat Mail	14 0	**20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	29 25†	7 5

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jut.) ..	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express ..	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp ..	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 10 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 0m. Sunset 6h. 2m.
Dec. 11 (Tue.) Sunrise 7h. 1m. Sunset 6h. 2m.
Dec. 12 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 2 m. Sunset 6h. 2m.
Dec. 13 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 14 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 15 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 16 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 3m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s. s. "Celebes Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. to-day (Monday).

DEPRESSED CLASSES PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Sheth Juggalkishore Birla of Matunga has generously given a donation of Rs. 325 for giving shirts and half-pants to 150 students of the Kumar Vinaya Mandir (Depressed Classes Primary School) at Matunga conducted by S. V. Puntambekar.

MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary, conducted by Dr. Jamshed N. Bhada, the total attendance for the month of November last was 3,883, out of which 771 were males, 1,670 were females and 1,442 were children.

KAPADVANJ VETERINARY HOSPITAL.

Mr. Jamnadas Chhaganlal Desai having given a nice sum to the District Local Board, Kaira, it has been decided to open a Veterinary Hospital at Kapadvanj. The opening ceremony will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) at the hands of Mr. Kirpalani, the Collector of Kaira District.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward, Kt., I.C.S., J.P., presided over the annual distribution of prizes on Saturday afternoon in the Society's school-compound. There was a large gathering of both ladies and gentlemen. The proceedings commenced with prayers by the Rev. A. J. Seaman and who afterwards read the annual report in which briefly said that it was the 156th year of the school's existence and that they had started building schools for the children at Deolali which would accommodate about 400 beds and would be ready in 1925. The site at Deolali is over 220 acres which with the buildings would cost Rs. 10,25,000. The number of children on the roll was 512. Lady Hayward then distributed prizes to the successful students, and the proceedings terminated with children's cantata, which was interesting and entertaining.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Suburban District Congress Committee has opened a Central Khadi Bhandar at Bandra (Corner of Khar Road and Hill Road, Bandra). It is opened daily between 7-30 and 10-30 a.m. and 2-30 and 7-30 p.m., excepting some big Hindu holidays. Khadi of all types is sold here at practically the cost price. The public in general and the residents of the District in particular are requested to take the full benefit of the Bhandar.

INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY.

The ninth Centre of the Infants' Welfare Society was opened recently at Naigaum where accommodation has been secured in one of the Development Department's Chawls. The new Centre has been called the Sir Shapoorji Broacha Centre in memory of the great Parsi philanthropist whose family contributed a lakh of rupees to the funds of the Society.

BAND AT SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA GARDEN.

The Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment (A. F. I.), will play a programme of music at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Garden to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

The following is the programme for the 4th week, i.e., Monday, 10th December, to Saturday, 15th December:—

Monday, 5 to 6 p.m.—Dr. S. K. Vaidya M.R.C.S., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H. (Cantab.)—Pathology.

Tuesday, 5 p.m.—Dr. R. D. Shirwalkar, M.S. M.B. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.)—Surgery.

Thursday, 5 p.m.—Dr. S. R. Moolgaonkar, F.R.C.S. (Eng.)—Gonorrhea in the Male.

Friday 5 p.m.—Dr. M. V. Mehta, F.R.C.P., L.M. (Ir.)—Midwifery.

Friday, 6-30 p.m.—Dr. A. K. Contractor, M.D. (Lond.)—Medicine.

HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

In the Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Fort, Bombay, during the quarter ending 30th November, 1923, 1,860 patients attended the dispensary in all, of whom 927 were males, 642 females and 291 children. The average daily attendance of patients was about 15 patients a day. The caste distribution of patients was as under:—842 Parsis, 908 Hindus, and the rest 110 Mahomedans.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Municipal Corporator of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and Dr. Sethna visited the dispensary during the quarter under report and the hours of the dispensary are from 12 noon to 2 p.m. (S. T.).

ANJUMANE MUSLEMIN.

The first annual general meeting of the above Anjuman was held on Monday, the 3rd instant, at Minara Masjid Madresa Hall at 9 p.m. (B. T.), when Seth Mahomed Umer A. R. Bhoira presided and the undermentioned business was unanimously transacted:—(1) The annual report and the account of the Anjuman was duly adopted and sanctioned for publishing. (2) The following Managing Committee for the current year was elected:—President: Seth Mahomed Umer A. R. Bhoira; Vice-Presidents: (1) Seth Huseinali M. Ebhimtulla, (2) Dr. Zakaria Moledina; Hon. Secretaries: (1) Mr. Haji Fateh Mahomed Maniar, (2) Mr. Ebrahim Haji Esmail Mozawalla; Hon. Treasurers: (1) Mr. Mhd. Zakaria Maniar, (2) Mr. Kasam Ahmed Barwaria; Hon. Auditor: Mr. Abdulgafur Haji Hamed.

VIZAGAPATAM CONGRESS RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Sit. V. J. Gupta, Treasurer, acknowledges with thanks the following contributions up to 5th December:—

Sjt. K. Nageswara Row Pantulu Andhra Patrika, Madras, promised Rs. 500; Sjt. T. Penkosam, promised Rs. 100; Sjt. T. B. N. Murty, Jamshedpur, by T. M. O., Rs. 50. Total Rs. 650.

RAM KRISHNA MISSION AT VIZAGAPATTAM.

The Secretary of the R. K. Mission writes:—The public are hereby informed that the Mission hearing the havoc wrought in Vizagapattam and its surroundings by the recent cyclone, has sent three workers to the affected area. The detailed account of the condition of the people will be published soon.

Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged in the following addresses:—(1) The President, R. K. Mission, Belur, Howrah; (2) the Secretary, R. K. Mission, 1, Mukherji Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta.

KANARA RELIEF FUND.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Kanara Flood Relief Committee, Bombay, beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following additional contributions:—The Allarakhia Rahimtulla Charity Fund, Rs. 500; the Tapty Valley Forest Contractors' Association, Rs. 250-2; the Kanara Saraswat Mahila Samaj, Rs. 50; a friend of Bengal, Rs. 20; Mr. Uttamchand Manekchand Jhaveri, Rs. 11; Messrs. S. V. Mukerjee and Motilal Ghelabhai Parikh, Rs. 10 each; Messrs. R. A. Tamhane, Premchand Narbheram Parikh, Lallubhai Lakhmidas Choksi, Sampatram Jivanram Parikh, K. S. Nicholson and a Friend, Rs. 5 each; sums under rupees five, Rs. 55-12-3. Total Rs. 1,046-14-3, amount previously acknowledged Rs. 18,682-2-3. Grand total Rs. 19,729-0-6.

Contributions may be sent to Mr. Shanker M. Jothady, Hon. Treasurer, Kanara Flood Relief Committee, Chandra Bhuvan, Harvey Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.

SIR VITHALDAS THACKERSEY MEMORIAL FUND.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the above Fund was held on the 4th instant under the chairmanship of Principal M. L. Tannan at the Co-operative Institute Office, Sardar Building, when the General Secretary presented the following statement of contributions realised and promised up-to-date:—

	Promised. Rs. a.	Realised. Rs. a.
Individuals	37,429 0	19,042 0
Bombay Pro. Co-op. Bank	10,000 0	
Co-operative Societies	2,046 4	2,046 4
Total Rs.	49,475 4	21,088 4
Interest on current account up-to-date		457 7
		Rs. 21,545 11

Mr. J. A. Madan, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, was appointed Honorary Secretary of the Fund in the place of Mr. Otto Rothfeld, I.C.S., resigned. It was also decided to push the work of collection more vigorously and to organise collections from Co-operative Societies and their members.

FREE READING ROOM FOR WOMEN.

The Hindu Mahila Samaj has opened a free reading room for Women in Bombay, on the Premises of the Samaj, in new Bhatwadi Lane Girgaum, over 100 Marathi, English, and Guzerathi Dailys, Weeklys and Monthlys are secured and are available for reading between the Hours of 2 and 6.

IMPERIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The Imperial High School, Bombay, held its annual gathering and prize distribution last week when Mr. J. J. Vimadalal presided. There was a large gathering of friends and sympathisers of the institution who were entertained by the school by an excellent variety programme of music and drama in which the little actors displayed considerable histrionic abilities. Mr. S. D. Kothare, the joint Principal, next read his report which gave a full account of the working of the school since its inception in June 1918 with 200 boys on the roll. At present there were 450 boys on the roll and no less than 130 boys had so far qualified themselves for the school-leaving certificate, some of these winning distinctions in the public examinations. Along with mental education physical culture was not neglected and the boys compete for inter-school shield cricket matches every year. A debating society for boys also exists. After giving away the prizes Mr. Vimadalal addressed the gathering and congratulated Messrs. Kothare and Marshall the Joint Principals and the staff for the excellent success the had achieved.

INVISIBLE UNIVERSE AND ITS RELATION TO MAN.

Members of the Esean Community, Bombay, are requested to note that the seventh instruction class will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) The subject will be "The invisible universe and its relation to man" (contd.) Admission is by card only from Mr. L. B. Navak, Recorder, Mount Pleasant Road, Balabar Hill.

THE BOMBAY STUDENT BROTHERHOOD LECTURE SERIES.

The following programme of lectures has been arranged in the usual Brotherhood lecture series:—

11th Dec. Prof. E. A. Parker.—Subject "What is the use of Literature?"

15th Dec. The Lady Emily Lutyens.—(To be announced).

22nd Dec. The Rev. Father R. Eimmerman, S. J.—"Two Master-minds: Sankaracharya and Thomas Aquinas."

12th Jan. Prof. N. N. Lala.—Democracy in India.

19th Jan. Prof. F. Correira-Alfonso.—The Civic Catechism.

23rd Jan. Prof. H. L. Kaji.—Students and The Co-operative Movement.

2nd Feb. Prof. P. A. Wadia.—The European Crisis and the Way Out.

9th Feb. Mr. George Joseph.—The Problem of Political Unity.

16th Feb. Prof. K. T. Shah, B. Sc.—Some Social Problems.

23rd Feb. Principal M. L. Tannon.—The Essentials of success in Business.

5th Mar. Prof. S. V. Putambeker.—The New Russian State.

12th Mar. Prof. S. N. Pherwani.—Students and the Social Reconstruction.

19th Mar. Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar.

The lectures will be held at the Headquarters of the Brotherhood, "Arya Bhawan", Sandhurst Road at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) and they will be open to the public.

CO-OPERATION IN AHMEDABAD.

Under the auspices of the Ahmedabad City Sub-Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute, Prof. H. L. Kaji of Bombay delivered an address to the students of the Gujarat College on the 3rd inst. in the College Hall, Prof. M. S. Commissariat presiding.

Prof. Kaji said that the students of the college had been already told by Mr. Rothfeld, the late Registrar of Co-operative Societies and others of what the cooperative movement stood for, and how the starting of a Co-operative Stores would benefit them. He therefore dwelt more on the practical side of the Stores, and pointed out that a co-operative organisation in a College was a great help in character building.

The same evening, Pro. Kaji addressed a public meeting at the Premabhai Hall, Ahmedabad, the Collector Mr. Garrett presiding. The lecturer remarked that Ahmedabad was unfortunately yet a desert in co-operation. The soil was fertile; what was needed was, he said, irrigation which it was the duty of cooperative missionaries to supply.

Rao Bahadur A. U. Malji the Divisional Honorary organiser of Co-operative societies N. D. then addressed a few remarks in Gujarati and appealed for help in men and money to the Ahmedabad City Branch. Mr. Garrett, hoped the people would respond to the appeal of the Cooperative Movement. He believed the Central Cooperative Institute was doing very valuable service and was hopeful that its local branch would soon be an instrument for good in the City. He endorsed the lecturer's appeal for Housing Societies and hoped the desert would soon be strewn with cooperative oases.

"WHAT IS THE USE OF LITERATURE."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Prof. E. A. Parker of the Wilson College will deliver a public lecture on "What is the use of Literature?" to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at "Arya Bhawan", Sandhurst Road.

TATA SONS WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Tata Sons Workmen's Institute a meeting of the Joint Works Committee of the Standard Mill will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Library room of the Mill, Mr. J. Welsh, the Manager of the Standard Mill, will preside.

GUJARAT MAHAVIDIALAYA SOCIAL.

The third social gathering of the Gujarat Mahavidialaya will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) on the Mahavidialaya grounds. All past students are cordially invited and requested to participate in the gathering.

It is also proposed to open an exhibition of paintings on the same day in the Mahavidialaya.

INDO-IRANIAN RELIGION.

The sixth and the last of the series of Government Fellowship lectures, on "Indo-Iranian Religion", will be delivered by Ms. Shapurji Kavasji Hodivala at the premises of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 172, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Bombay, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. M. P. Khareghat, I.C.S. (Retd.), will kindly preside. The lecture is open to the public. Subject: "Mithology and sundry matters."

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

A lecture on "Malaria and Dengue Fever" with magic lantern slides will be delivered by Dr. K. B. Shroff on Friday (the 14th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, when the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Member of the Legislative Council will preside. All are requested to attend.

BOMBAY JAMIAT-UT-TULABA.

There will be a meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Jamiat on the 14th instant in Sazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha High School at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The following members are requested to attend the meeting in time:—Messrs. Shafi Ahmed, Abdul Moid Baakza, Usman Khan, Ibrahim Khan, Syed Abdul Karim, Mohamed Bashir Khatkhatay, Md. Adam Jamadar, Maqusood Ali Khan, Abdul Rashid Baakza, Misbaul Islam, Kasim Khan and Anwar Khan.

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The annual social gathering of the past and the present students of the I. E. S.'s King George English School will come off on Sunday (the 16th instant). All the past students and the members of the Union, wishing to take part in the games and the cricket match connected therewith, are earnestly requested to see the Secretaries of the Union.

A PERSIAN PROFESSOR.

BAHAUDDINITES' TRIBUTES TO LATE PROF. AGA ABDUL RAHIM KHAN.

A meeting of the students, friends, and admirers of the late Professor Aga Abdul Rahim Khan of the Bahauddin College Junagadh, was held on Sunday evening in the Anjuman-I-Islam Madrassa Hall near Bori Bunder under the presidentship of Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, when a large numbers of friends, and admirers of the Professor were present.

Mr. C. P. Bhatt having proposed Mr. Mirza to the chair the proceedings began.

Mr. Mirza, with his heart full of sorrow said that he was connected with Professor Khan with ties of affection and friendship. In narrating the history of the late Professor he said that the family of the deceased was related to the Shah of Persia, and Prof. Khan's father was a reputed ambassador. When quite a child, Mr. Mirza knew Professor Khan as a sincere friend, a distinguished scholar. He was a brilliant conversationalist, a poet of no mean ability whose contributions to Persian literature were appreciated and admired by all who had any pretensions to being interested in literature. Professor Khan was famous amongst his friends and relatives not so much for the qualities of his head as those of his heart. There were noble traits around this distinguished educationist which revealed him to be a pious and a religious soul. Mr. Mirza then called upon Mr. Bhatt to move the first resolution.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Bhatt said that before he moved the resolution he would like to say all he could about the late Professor Khan, but there was a distinguished gentleman in the chair, and Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty both having claims to be the intimate friends of the deceased. However, he said, there was one word for him, and that was to give a unanimous expression of his heartfelt grief for the untimely death of the late lamented Professor. He then moved the following resolution:—

(1) This meeting of the students, friends and admirers of the late Professor Aga Abdul Rahim Khan expresses its deep sorrow on the sad and untimely death of the Professor Aga Abdul Rahim Khan, whose memory will be cherished by all those who came in contact with him as that of a distinguished scholar, a poet of high ability and a sincere friend.

That this meeting expresses its deep sympathy with the widow and the minor son of the deceased in their sad bereavment.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the widow of the deceased.

This resolution being seconded by Mr Johanputra, and supported by Mr. Raval was unanimously passed, those present standing.

APPEAL TO THE NAWAB.

Then the second resolution praying to his Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh for granting a substantial pension to the widow of the deceased and his minor son was moved by Mr. T. T. Vasani, who dwelt precisly on Professor Khan's unbounded influence among his College students whom he treated as his own sons. "A man of feelings is the gist of Mr. Vasani's tribute. He then moved:—

(2) That this meeting of the students, friends and admirers of the Late Professor Aga Abdul Rahim Khan, expresses a sincere hope that His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, acting on his traditional generosity and liberality, will recognise the distinguished services rendered by the Late Professor Aga Abdul Rahim Khan, in the cause of the spread of Persian education and in recognition of such services, will kindly grant a substantial pension to the widow and the only son of the deceased, who is a minor.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Divan Saheb of the Junagadh State.

The resolution being seconded by Mr. Udani, and supported by Mr. Nangiani was also unanimously passed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RAISED.

In moving the third resolution, Mr. G. E. Kadiani praised in touching words the kindness, and obliging nature of the late Professor Aga Abdul Rahim Khan whose spirit would inspire the future generations of the Bahauddinites. Then the following resolution was passed:—

That this meeting resolves that every assistance be rendered and subscriptions made to "The Professor Khan Memorial Fund" started at Junagadh by the present students of the Bahauddin College of which the following gentlemen form the Bombay Committee:—Messrs. G. E. Kandiani, C. P. Bhatt, T. T. Vasani, B. S. Nanjiani, Vaidya and Vyas.

The Hon. Secretary Mr. Bhatt thanked Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, who he said, had come there not as a student of the Bahauddin College nor as one who was always ready to help the cause of students, but as a friend of late Professor Aga Abdul Rahim Khan.

MR. C. P. NANAVATY.

Mr. Nanavaty in acknowledging the kind sentiments of the Hon. Secretary said that it was a fact that he was neither a student of the Bahauddin College nor that of the late Professor, but certainly he was his friend, and one belonging to Junagadh. He said that he never came in contact with Professor Khan in his academical career, but he knew him much more on account of his qualities of head and heart which, in his opinion constituted him a thorough gentleman. Mr. Nanavaty then expressed a fervent hope that His Highness the Nawab Saheb would be pleased to favour the widow of the deceased and his minor son who is hardly fifteen years old by granting a pension in recognition of the devoted services of the deceased. He (the speaker) further suggested that the raising of subscriptions should not be confined to the students of the Bahauddin College, but should be extended to those who wished to contribute their quota to the said funds. This suggestion was approved of by the president and the audience, and the committee was thereupon given powers to receive and collect the subscriptions from friends and admirers of the late Professor besides the students of the Behauddin College as was first announced.

After a vote of thanks to the chair the proceedings came to an end.

BOXING IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

At the stadium in the Calcutta Exhibition grounds this evening, the fifteen round boxing contest arranged by Mr. A. E. Fleming and described as being for the Bantam weight Championship of India, was fought between Edgar Brighte, eight stone, Bombay and Sgt. George Thorogood, eight stone one lb., Calcutta Police. These two men had met twice before in Calcutta this year and on each occasion Brighte was awarded fight on points and this evening Thorogood, the challenger was again defeated. The contest was fought with pluck and determination by both men. The first few rounds were fairly even, but Brighte took the lead about midway and in fourteenth round Thorogood was twice sent to boards. He received further punishment in the last round and before its end his seconds threw towel into the ring.

Although giving away stone, Filefino Kid Castro, seven stone four lbs. had little difficulty in beating Eni Jones, eight stone and four lbs. of Kharagpur and the latter retired in fourth round of the six round contest.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY OLYMPIC GAMES.

At a meeting of the above Committee held on Thursday December 6th., when the Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta presided, the officials for the Sports to be held on the Cooperage on December 15th. were appointed. It was decided to give a Silver medal to the winners of each event and a Bronze medal for the Second prize, instead of the certificate as originally planned.

It is regretted that arrangements cannot be made for the Wrestling Exhibition.

It was decided to charge an entrance fee of Re. 1 for the use of the Grand stand, 0-8-0 for soldiers and students will also be charged 0-8-0 providing tickets are purchased through their schools or colleges.

It was decided to appeal for Rs. 6,500 for the Olympic Games, to cover cost of the local Sports, sending successful competitors to Delhi and the Presidency's share towards the cost of sending the Team to Paris next year. Gifts may be sent to the Treasurer, Narottam Morarji Esq., Sudama House, Ballard Estate, or to the Secretary at 12, Wodehouse Road, Fort.

Over 30 competitors have already sent in their forms and many more are expected. Entries will be received up to December 10th, and should be sent to the Secretary, 12, Wodehouse Road, Fort.

In the Calcutta and suburbs Mahomedan constituency of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Yacoob C. Ariff has been returned, defeating Mr. Abdul Kassim.

A meeting of the trustees of the Arakkan Pageda and of the Buddist inhabitants of Mandalay has decided to memoralise the Viceroy during his visit to Mandalay asking him to restore the Buddha Gaya Temple and adjoining lands to Buddhists.

In the Assam Mahomedan constituency, Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan has been elected to the Legislative Assembly.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Reception Committee of the All-India Pushkarna Brahmin Maha Sabha seventh session Bombay was held on 25th November 1923 at the premises of Halai Bhalia Mahajan Bari, Kalbadevi Road, when Ayur Martand Pandit Yadavaji Trikamji Acharya, was in the chair. Shriman Pt. Brajgopalji Vyas of Khasmohar wala of Jaipur was elected President and he has accepted the post by wire.

RESCUE HOME FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN.

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—An appeal is being made by the Salvation Army to the public and to the Bombay Municipal Corporation for assistance in building on an adequate scale a Rescue Home for Women and Girls of all races, castes, and creeds. In connection with this appeal I accompanied Major Winton, M. B. E. who has been detailed to collect funds, and Mrs. Gore of the Salvation Army, their intention being that I should actually see and realize the necessity for such a Home. We drove at night through certain streets in this city. It was an expedition that I do not like to remember, one that I will never be able to forget. I confess I did not want to go. In the past few women have desired to indentify themselves with any movement that would bring them in direct contact with the unfortunate class. This natural distaste is probably one of the reasons the underworld in most cities has hitherto failed to receive the attention its importance demands. But women are realizing that they are their sisters' keepers. While bitter and brutal facts exist to mar any woman's life they must affect all womanhood. It is inevitable that this should be so. The Social Evil Bill has not come a day too soon. The outstanding fact that impressed itself on my mind during my visit to this quarter was the youth of so many of the victims. Many are mere children. The surroundings in which these unfortunates ply their trade are perhaps usual in Eastern cities. It was my first visit so I am not in a position to offer comparisons. Whether the exposure of women and girl children caged and barred is customary or not the fact remains that it is an affront to all womanhood. Mrs. Gore and I alighted in one of the streets and spoke to some of the girls. In my ignorance I had always imagined that there was a visible brand that marked women of the unfortunate class setting them apart from their sisters. But these girls were pitifully like other girls. As I talked to them, looked, and listened, my code concerning them altered.

Hitherto I had shunned contact with such as these. I feel now that even if we cannot close the brothels we need not find recruits for them. As things are now once a woman falls it is made almost impossible for her to rise again. Though a girl or a woman makes a false step, or even a series of false steps, if she endeavours to retrace them society should blot out her past and readmit her. That, to my mind, seems a solution of the social evil problem.

An Armenian girl gave me her history, if true or not I had no means of telling. I am inclined to think it was. A man married her in Mesopotamia, brought her to Bombay, and there deserted her. Incidentally she furnished me with a problem that I have not yet solved. Would madame advise her? She asked. She quite realized the life she was leading and its dangers. There was a Persian, a rich man, who owned many shops, he had offered to take her away. Should she go with him? How was I to advise her, what could I say?

As we were talking to the girls a middle-aged Jewess, keeper of one of the houses, joined us. Her English was excellent and she spoke to me as one woman of the world to another. Her views were cynical in the extreme, and she counted herself a public benefactor. The girls seemed cowed at her presence, they grew furtive and nervous, though a few moments before they had talked frankly and freely.

A sinister recollection of a case I had read recalled itself to my memory. From one of these brothels a girl had twice tried to escape. Poor little wretch, having nowhere to escape to she was recaptured and finally beaten to death by her owners, a man and woman who were both hanged.

If such a Rescue Home as the Salvation Army contemplate had been in existence her fate would probably have been a very different one. The Salvation Army has already many times demonstrated to Bombay its skill and success in handling social problems. It is prepared devote its labour, experience, and zeal, to the service of these unfortunates. It will endeavour to "give light to them that sit in darkness, and in the shadow of death, to guide their feet into the way of peace."

To the public of Bombay the Salvation Army appeals for financial assistance that is necessary to provide a refuge. Surely that aid will readily be given. God only knows how great and grievous the need of these poor women is.—Yours, etc.

SHIRLEY MAUREEN HODGKINSON.

Bombay Dec. 5.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"THE QUAINTS."

Another brilliant success for "The Quaints" was the production of the London revue "Underground to Anywhere," at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday night. The house was again packed, a glowing testimony to the continued popularity of Mr. R. B. Salisbury and his merry throng. Bright and lively throughout every item was well received, but the "big event" of the performance was undoubtedly that described in the programme as "A Fruity Effort by the Choral Society", in which the whole company took an active part.

Sir William Marris arrives at Moradabad, on 8th December. His Excellency distributed prizes at the Police Training School and dined with the Raja Paramand before he left.—(A. P.).

A conference of national young workers of Behar and Orissa will be held at Champaran on 18th and 20th instant to determine the course of action. Principal Kirpalani of Guzrat Vidyapeeth is likely to preside.—A.P.

The following members from Behar and Orissa have been declared elected to the Legislative Assembly:—Rai Hari Prosad Lal from Gaya cum Monghyr, Raja Raghunandan Prosad Singh from B. and O. Landholders constituency, Kumar Ganganand Singh from Bhagalpore Purnea cum Santal Paraganas, Babu Sityama Charan from Tibhoot non-Mahomedan constituency. Results from other constituencies have not been received yet.—A. P.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL LEAGUE MATCHES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The following are the results of the League's football matches:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham nil, Everton one; Blackburn R. two, Arsenal nil; Cardiff City four, Nottingham F. one; Chelsea one, Preston N. E. two; Huddersfield three, Sunderland two; Liverpool two, Sheffield United three; Middlesborough nil, Aston Villa two; Newcastle United two, Burnley nil; Notts City two, Manchester City nil; W. Brom four, Tottenham one; Westham United nil, Bolton W. one.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool three, Fulham nil; Bury six, Bristol City nil; Clapton Orient one, Bradford City one; Crystal Palace nil, Derby City one; Hull City three, Coventry City two; Manchester United three, Leeds United one; Oldham three, Stockport City one; Port Vale four, Barnsley one; The Wednesday three, Stock nil; Southampton three, Nilson nil; S. Shields one, Leicester City two.

THIRD DIVISION, SOUTHERN SECTION.

Bournemouth United two, Luton T. three; Brentiford one, Aberdare one; Brighton and H. A. two, Millwall two; Bristol R. one Northampton one, Charlton one, Swansea Town three; Merthyr Town nil, Gillingham two; Plymouth two, Queen's Park nil; Portsmouth four, Exeter City nil; South End United two, Reading one; Swindon T. three; New Port City nil; Watford nil, Norwich City nil.

NORTHERN SECTION.

Ashington one, Grimsby Town nil; Barrow nil, Doncaster Rovers nil; Bradford one, Darlington nil; Chesterfield five, Tranmere R. Nil; Crewe one, Accrington E. two; Durham City two, Halifax Town two; Hitlepools United nil, W.Hampton W. one; Lincoln City two, Rotherham City one; New Brighton one, Walsall nil; South Port nil, Rochdale one; Wigan Borough three, Wrexham one.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Clyde one, Ayr United nil; Dundee nil Patrick Thistle nil; Falkirk one, Hibernians one; Hamilton two, Mirren nil; Hearts nil, Aberdeen one; Kilmarnock one, Celtic one; Morton one, Clydebank nil; Raith Rovers two, Airdreonians nil; Rangers one, Queen's Park nil; Third Lanary two, Motherwell one.—Reuter.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

On Sunday evening a meeting was held in the Marwari Vidyalaya, under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association. Mr. Addiman, J. P., M.L.C., was in the chair. The proceedings commenced with a speech from the Chair, in the course of which, whilst explaining the objects for which the association had been formed, Mr. Addiman emphasised the value of the Association to tenants in general, whom the Association served in various ways. The Association represented the grievances of tenants in the matter of rent, sanitary convenience, etc., to proper authorities and bodies and safeguarded tenants' interests generally. He pointed out that the Association had not been formed as against the bonafide land lord, nor was it opposed to a legitimate return for investments in property. But it certainly aimed at protecting the tenants from the covetous type of land lord. In conclusion Mr. Addiman appealed for increased membership of the Association.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Engineer who referred to the devices of the covetous landlord and the inconvenience which resulted from demands of enhanced rents and premiums or "Pagri". He also appealed to the audience to support the Association by becoming members.

After several other speakers had spoken in similar terms, including speeches in Marathi and Gujrati, the meeting came to an end.

ALL-INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 9.

The "Pioneer" says it is authoritatively stated that the All-India lawn tennis championships tournament will be held as from 4th February.

A Lahore message of 8th December states that the death took place on Friday evening after a brief illness of one of the oldest European residents of Lahore, Mr. M. Nedou of Nedou's Hotel, at the age of 88. Mr. Nedou had a most interesting career. He ran away from his home in Austria at an early age and after vicissitudes of fortune he finally settled in Lahore. Mr. Nedou was a keen horseman and an accomplished linguist.—(A. P.).

"TIPSTER'S"
SIX
SELECTIONS
For FRIDAY 7th Dec. were.
COMMANDER . } For
ACQUILEGIA . } Win &
VAZIR-UL-MULK . } Place.
LADY CLEOPATRA. } Place
KASER GIRL. } Only.
COLEBY. }
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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1923.
(640th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

GOVERNORS & GOVERNED.

It is a great misfortune for any nation to be *governed* by a bureaucracy, the proper business of a bureaucracy being to record and not to govern. *Bureau* is a French word meaning an office for the conduct of business; it implies a multitude of clerks and an atmosphere of routine, but it certainly does not include the owners or directors of the business. Bureaucracy—i. e. Government by *bureau*—is therefor an anomaly. British rule in India was originally a business concern, without even the idea of Government. The evils of the system which resulted from the gradual assumption of the reins of power by a commercial undertaking were generally recognised; they were the subject of many famous speeches in the British Parliament, and the gradual substitution of Crown for Company, which culminated in the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India was designed to remedy those evils. There is evidence enough to show that it did bring some relief to India. But the system was but slightly altered, and the idea of profit for the English was behind the system. Owing to the system, Queen Victoria's decree of equal rights for all communities in India has remained no mere than a pious aspiration—a kind of royal "aside" upon the stage of history—unto this day. But the position of the Governors was simplified. They had no longer to serve two masters, or represent two different and at times conflicting interests. The Governor-General became the Viceroy, the representative in India no longer of the exploitation of the country for the benefit of British shareholders, but solely of the Imperial Crown, of which the wearer had issued a decree which should have been the Magna Charta of the Indian people. The interests of the bureaucracy were, by tradition and the history of its evolution, diametrically opposed to the interests of the Indian people. The interests of the Crown, which had proclaimed the Indians equally its subjects, could not be opposed to the interests of the Indian people. It has been India's misfortune that the Viceroys and Governors of the Indian Empire have, with few but glorious exceptions identified themselves with the bureaucracy; the system has proved too strong for them; they have failed adequatel to represent those high ideals which were, and might still have been, associated in the minds of Indians with the Imperial Crown. From the point of view of the Crown, as evidenced by successive proclamations, the lives of Indian subjects are as precious as the lives of Europeans, From the point of view of the Crown the Indians are not helots in the Empire, but subjects having rights. From the point of view of the Crown, they are not the subject of exploitation for the benefit of British companies or individuals, but the subject of benign solicitude. The point of view of the bureaucracy, whether in England or in India, is something altogether different.

The Crown stands for the honour of India and of England; it stands for the high ideals of right and liberty. It has been India's misfortune that her Governors—with some exceptions, as already said—have espoused the point of view of the bureaucracy in India, and have made themselves representatives not of the high ideals associated with the Imperial Crown, but of the bureaucracy in England—i. e. the existing party Cabinet at Westminster. This latter tendency has become especially noticeable of recent years, and it is the fault of successive Viceroys and Governors that a British Foreign Secretary was able to administer the famous snub, apropos the pressing cablegram upon the Turkish Question which was the cause of Mr. Montague's resignation, to the effect that the Viceroy of India, the representative of the Imperial Crown in this Great Empire, was only the head of a subordinate branch of a department of the British Government. Fifty years ago any Englishman in the position of Lord Reading, and of the Governors who were associated with him in the matter of that cablegram, would have resigned upon receiving such an insult—for the honour of the Crown (i.e. of India and of England.) Fifty years ago any Englishman in the position of the Viceroy of India and of the Governors associated with him would have resigned when the solemn pledges made to India were lightly broken in the iniquitous Treaty of Sevres—for the honour of the Crown (i. e. of England and of India). Lord Chelmsford and his adherent Governors, on the contrary, had the pusillanimity or effrontery (according to the point from which one views their action) to issue a statement explaining that though Mr. Lloyd George had broken the letter of his pledge he had not really much transgressed the spirit of his undertaking. If the Governors had stood firm for India upon that occasion, and if they had shown proper horror, as representatives of the Crown, over the Punjab atrocities, there would have been no need for any Non-Cooperation movement, and British rule in India would not to-day have been regarded by the Indians as a hostile and degrading rule. Instead of standing for the high ideals which were associated with the Crown in the mind of the Indian people, the Governors did an unpardonable thing, as we regard it, from the British Constitutional point of view. Faced with the evidence of widespread discontent, they sought to use the prestige which they knew that the Crown did still possess in India for their own ends—the ends, that is to say, of the bureaucracy with which they had identified themselves—and wantonly impaired the prestige of the Crown in India. The Indians who boycotted the visits of the Duke of Connaught and the Prince of Wales were animated by respect for royalty, as either of their Royal Highnesses would have found out if he had been allowed to visit in the camp of those who were misrepresented as dangerous enemies. But they objected to seeing an institution which they regarded as their own as much as the bureaucracy's, paraded by the latter as their own exclusive property and used for a specific purpose, like a piece of soap. Nor was the repression which followed, and was justified in the opinion of the Governors by a loyal desire to avenge the prestige of royalty, calculated to allay their bitter feelings. It is owing to all this that the Indian people have come to regard the Governors as the head and front of the bureaucracy rather than as representatives of the serene, benevolent impartiality associated with the idea of the Crown.

There has been an overgrowth of bureaucracy in all countries in the past twenty years, and the "temporary" augmentations of the war made matters worse in India by infecting many more persons with the bureaucratic mentality. But there is one person in every province of India who should be absolutely above it, and that is the Governor. We in Bombay have just said farewell to a Governor who, probably more than any of his predecessors, had identified himself with the bureaucracy, at any rate during the last two years of his administration. In the last few days before his departure he seemed to take a cynical delight in championing the exploitation of the country for the benefit of Englishmen, and in deriding the national desire of the Indians for emancipation, their efforts at self-improvement and at self-control. A grievous pity, from the larger point of view of British Imperial interest! For the Indians ought to have a future in the Empire, the King-Emperor has promised it, and the Governor, as the King-Emperor's representative, could do much to ease the situation by showing sympathy with their aspirations or even by preserving strict neutrality. We should have thought it inconceivable, if it had not been seen in fact, that any Governor, claiming all the honours of the royal representative, could ever definitely range himself with their opponents.

To-day a new Governor is coming to Bombay. The people have lost hope of any good from any Governor; which means that they have been taught by harsh experience to imagine that the ideals which they once associated with the Imperial Crown, and with the Governor as the King-Emperor's representative, are dead and no longer to be found in an official Englishman. If the new Governor can revive the people's faith in Englishmen then indeed he will have solved the Indian problem, which is not of a nature to be solved by mere repression or by an arrogant indifference to Indian public opinion. Especially we would, if we could, forewarn His Excellency against the idea, still prevalent among the English, that the aim of the Non-Co-operation movement is to turn every Englishman out of India. Mahatma Gandhi's ideal of Swaraj is absolutely free from racial hatred. He would rather see a Government of India composed of Englishmen, which stood whole-heartedly for India in the counsels of the Empire, than a Government of India composed of Indians, trained in the tradition of the present Anglo-Indian bureaucracy and in the same position with regard to India, which is all the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms seem to offer. Mahatma Gandhi has all his life been a champion of those high ideals which were long associated with the name of England, and which in India, we have said, were especially associated (owing to the tenour of successive royal proclamations) with the Crown and were its real prestige. The crime for which he is in prison is, if we look to the root of it, that he stood for England's ancient honour, in the matter of the Turkish Treaty and the Punjab, against the bureaucracy who, seeing nothing but the routine of their administration, failed to see how England was disgraced and India wronged. It is an attitude which could not appeal to the bureaucracy nor to a Governor identified with the bureaucracy, but we think it would have appealed very forcibly to a Governor who really represented the attitude of the King-Emperor towards his Indian subjects. Indians will not believe in any "change of heart" in English policy towards them till Mahatma Gandhi is released.

It was a great help towards the peaceful evolution (as compared with other nations) of the English race to freedom that the King at a certain period of history was capable of siding with the people against the barons. It would be a great help towards the peaceful evolution of the Indian people to Self-government if the Governor—the representative of the King-Emperor—would hold the balance level between people and bureaucracy, and would not stand by the latter right *or wrong*. It would be a great help if he would not regard everything that the Indian people may devise or do against the existing bureaucracy as devised or done against himself—i.e. the Crown. It has long been the argument of the bureaucracy that the Indians could and would do nothing for themselves, therefor they were quite unfitted for Self-government. They are doing something for themselves—or trying to—in the constructive aspect of the Non-Cooperation movement. The bureaucracy naturally do not like the competition, but the representative of the King-Emperor might not unreasonably be expected to feel gratification at any energetic, useful and progressive movement on the part of Indian subjects of His Majesty. A Governor who in his attitude towards the people really fulfilled their notion of a royal representative would be as popular with Indians as a man could wish to be, for they would feel quite sure that if a wrong was done to India, or an affront offered to her during his term of office by the bureaucracy of either country he would stand by India to the utmost: would either have the wrong redressed or else resign. We have long held that the simplest way of Swaraj would be for the British in India to espouse the cause of India. But the British in India are never likely to move in that direction while they know it is against the wishes of the Governor, though many of them, as we gather from our correspondence, are in favour of it. If the new Governor will but differentiate between the needs of the bureaucracy and those of India, and remember that the people are not really enemies, he will not have much difficulty in winning the hearts of Indians.

Notes of the Day

A Pyrrhic Victory.

Writing on Thursday we said: "There is very little chance of Mr. Baldwin getting a clear mandate for protection based on a substantial majority of votes polled as well as seats secured, though he may secure his continuance in power with his own Party as numerically the strongest in Parliament. In this event his ministry cannot last very long. Nor can the alternative ministry—a coalition of Labourites and Liberals—be a more lasting one." The final results of the general elections fully bear out our remarks. Mr. Baldwin's Party is, indeed, numerically the strongest party in Parliament, but the Conservative victory is a Pyrrhic one. At the last election the late Mr. Bonar Law, with the prestige of having destroyed Mr. Lloyd George's hated Coalition, came to power with a majority over both the Labourites and the Liberals combined. Now the tables have been turned and his successor, Mr. Baldwin, commands the largest individual party in Parliament, but the majority is with the Labour-Liberal combination. Mr. Bonar Law came to power with a substantial minority of votes polled. Mr. Baldwin's majority has fared much worse in respect of votes polled as well as of seats secured. At the time of writing, the Conservatives have secured 259 seats, the Labourists 187 and the Liberals 148, the Independents 8, the result of 13 seats being not yet declared. This is bad enough for the Conservatives. But their failure to secure adequate support from the voters is still more remarkable. The analysis of votes cast shows the Conservatives having secured only 5,417,094 against 8,732,175 cast in favour of the Labour-Liberal combination. But for the lack of an accommodation between the Labour and Liberal candidates there is little doubt but that the Conservatives would have fared much worse than they have done. Their present majority of votes is largely due to the effective manner in which the Labourites and the Liberals have kept each other out in many a contest.

Protection Dead.

However that may be, it is clear that Mr. Baldwin's gamble for Protection has utterly failed. Even the Conservatives admit that Protection has been set back for many years, though it would be more accurate to say, as the Liberals proclaim, that it has been definitely killed. Mr. Baldwin will now repent of his folly in having thrown away, against the advice of many conservative leaders, a safe majority and in the pursuit of a will o' the wisp having ridden for a fall. But it is not on Protection issue alone that the Conservatives have been defeated. The tranquillity that Mr. Bonar Law promised has meant the disorganisation of Britain's commerce and industry and more unemployment than ever before and the policy of masterly inactivity in the European crisis has reduced the country to impotence and humiliation. The nation demands new leaders with idealism and the will to carry measures of domestic reform into effect and to restore the economic and political security of Europe. The gains of the Liberals, 148 seats against 117 seats in the last Parliament, are due more to the country's distrust of Protection than a desire to put the Party, with its programme of negation, into power. But considering the composition of the last Parliament, with its huge Conservative majority and the combined Conservative and Liberal assault on "the Socialist menace," the most remarkable triumph of the election is that of the Labour Party which has not only retained its claim to be the official Opposition but has also greatly added to its strength. The Labour successes are attributed to the intensive work of the Party in the last two years, as well as to its consistent and determined attitude with regard to unemployment which was the real issue of the election. The Party points out with proud significance that the Conservatives have hitherto gained no seat from Labour and the regrettable defeat of Mr. Arthur Henderson is due to the fact that the Liberals and Conservatives combined against him, the Conservative candidate having withdrawn. That Labour propaganda during the last two years has succeeded so well shows that the country has confidence in the Labour party because not only has it the most workable programme which offers real hope to the unemployed, who present the most formidable domestic problem, but it has also the most practical solution of the European crisis. In short, as the "Westminster Gazette" truly points out, the opinion of the country has swung left and the Government it obviously desires, should come into being. Even the Die-hard "Daily Telegraph" admits "the disaster of a Socialist victory" and sees the possibility of a Socialist Government in power within a few months and the reactionary "Morning Post" would prefer to see a Liberal-Labour combination to the Conservatives entangling themselves with other parties.

A Labour-Liberal Coalition.

The situation is, indeed, a most perplexing one and any combination may be formed. The continuance for a time of a reconstructed Conservative Government, with the assent of the Liberals, is not unlikely though a Labour-Liberal Coalition would be most desirable in the circumstances. It is true that many of the old Liberals, especially Mr. Lloyd George, are most violently and justifiably distrusted by the Labour Party, and the "Daily Herald" voices the average Labour view that "whatever the alternative may be, it is preferable by us to union with men whom we have such unconquerable reason to distrust." But the crying needs of relieving unemployment immediately, formulating a policy of peace in Europe and reforming the electoral law so as to prevent any Party getting into power with a minority vote should induce the Labour leaders to accept a temporary Coalition with the Liberals until the next election, which in any event cannot be very far off, than to reject it.

GENERAL ELECTION AND AFTER.

NO LIBERAL-LABOUR COALITION.

BALDWIN TO RESIGN CONSERVATIVE PARTY'S LEADERSHIP?

FUTURE OF LABOUR PARTY.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

While the question of the general policy of the Labour Party in view of the new political situation will be referred to a joint meeting with the General Council of the Trade's Union Congress on Wednesday, Labour officials this morning denied the slightest possibility of a coalition or working arrangement with the Liberals. They said Labour was quite content to continue as Official Opposition with the added weight and strength the election had given.—Reuter.

BALDWIN TO RESIGN CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP?

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The results of the elections have admittedly shocked Conservative supporters and are causing acute anxiety to the Cabinet Ministers.

Callers on Mr. Baldwin at Downing Street this morning included the King's Private Secretary, Lord Stamfordham, Viscounts Younger, Long and Cave, and Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, after which Mr. Baldwin went to Chequers for the week end. It is learned that he takes the situation calmly and will do nothing until the Cabinet meeting. It is expected in some quarters that he will resign the leadership of the Conservative party, in which event a party meeting would be summoned early next week to appoint a successor. The names of Lord Derby and Mr. Austin Chamberlain are already mentioned.—Reuter.

LABOUR AND THE PRESS.

MR. MACDONALD ON HIS PARTY'S FUTURE.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald was given an ovation by the crowd on his arrival at Paddington and was greeted with cries of "future Premier!". In an interview, he expressed no surprise at the results of the election, only the attitude of the newspapers made him uncertain, as the Labour party latterly was unsupported except by its own paper. The feeling of workers towards the Press was extremely bitter. He seriously asked the newspapers to reconsider their attitude. Mr. Macdonald added that the Labour party might have dropped the Capital Levy, but it was not seeking to snatch seats. It was building sure foundations and would be ready when the time came. "Our task at present," said Mr. Macdonald, "is to educate opinion. The results indicate that we are succeeding."—Reuter.

A MINISTER RETURNED.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Major Tryon, Minister for Pensions, who was previously reported defeated in the election, headed the poll at Brighton where he defeated Mr. Walter Runciman by a large majority.—Reuter.

SINN FEIN INTERNEE ELECTED.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The election in Fermanagh and Tyrone resulted in the reelection of the nationalist, Harbison and the Sinn Feiner, Healy, by majorities of six thousand over two conservative candidates. Mr. Healy is at present interned.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS

BALDWIN'S BAD MISTAKE.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

New York.—American newspapers opine Mr Baldwin made a bad mistake in appealing to the country.

The "Times" says, never since Disraeli in 1880 has there been such gross miscalculation of British public opinion. It was defeat crushing as it was unexpected.

The "Tribune" observes Labour gains point to the permanence of this new group and suggests the two Bourgeois parties will ultimatel coalesce.

The "World" says the Tory Party received a beating it thoroughly deserved. Its domesti policy was a muddle and it brought nothin but confusion into politics.—Reuter.

EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS PERTURBED.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Rome.—According to the "Giornale D'Italia", the European Governments are somewhat worried by the results of the British elections, as they foresee the reappearance of Mr. Lloyd George, though it is difficult to see how he can ally himself with Labour.—Reuter.

DRUG SMUGGLING IN BERLIN

70 BUSINESS MEN ARRESTED.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Berlin.—Seventy business men were arrested in Hamburg following the recent discovery of what is believed to be an intense drug smuggling campaign, involving narcotics valued at two and a half million sterling. It is stated the police are endeavouring to round up a large number of Captains and crews of vessels alleged to be implicated.—Reuter.

GERMAN EMERGENCY POWERS BILL PASSED.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Berlin.—The Reichstag has passed the Emergency Powers Bill by 313 to 18 votes.—Reuter.

U. S. AND GERMANY.

NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY SIGNED.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Washington.—A new commercial treaty between the United States and Germany has been signed and will shortly be submitted to the Senate for ratification. It replaces the pre-war pact.—Reuter.

Hague.—The Royal Dutch interim dividend is ten per cent.—Reuter.

In a friendly Association football match, the Corinthians beat Cambridge University by seven goals to one.—Reuter.

Sierra Leone.—The Naval Squadron on the Empire cruise has arrived here, the first port of call and was warmly welcomed. Elaborate arrangements for receiptions and entertainment are being made.—Reuter.

Brussels.—The British airman, Alan Cobham, has arrived from London flying a six horse-power aeroplane. He descended at Lympne *en route* on account of mist.—Reuter.

A gas cooking stove will roast bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

ITALIAN FINANCES.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Rome.—In the Senate, the Finance Minister showed great improvements in the national finances showing that commitments during the first five months of the current fiscal year were not only substantially below the estimates but the receipts were substantially higher. The Minister estimated that for the fiscal year 1924-25 the deficit was over seven hundred million lire compared with the actual deficit of three thousand million for 1922-23. He quoted figures showing that deficits in connection with the railways were rapidly diminishing and also referred to general improvement in the economic conditions.—Reuter.

THE MEXICAN REVOLT.

TROOPS CONVERGING ON VERA CRUZ.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Mexico City.—It is reported that twenty-eight thousand Federal troops are converging on Vera Cruz and the revolutionary zone. President Obregon has issued a manifesto terming the revolt a conspiracy against the common peoples.—Reuter.

ANOTHER ROYALIST PLOT IN ATHENS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Athens.—An official telegram states the discovery of a fresh Royalist revolutionary plot has resulted in many arrests including retired officers.—Reuter.

DEVELOPMENT OF KENYA.

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Nairobi.—The Local Government has received a cable from the Secretary of State authorising the Kenya Government to take over Voi Kahe railway over which there has been such considerable controversy. He has also approved the construction of Thika Nyeri extension.—Reuter.

C. P. ELECTIONS.

SWARAJIST VICTORIES.

EDUCATION MINISTER DEFEATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 8.

The election of two members of the Legislative Assembly from the three Hindu Divisions of the Central Provinces has resulted in the re-election of Dr. Gour and Mr. Shambhu Dayal Misra, pleader of Saugor polling being as follows.—Dr. Gour (Independent)who was supported by the Swarajya Party secured 3,008 votes. Mr. Shambhu Dayal Misra (Swarajist) got 2,510 votes. Both were declared elected.

The election of one member from Nagpur Division non-Mahomedan constituency for the Legislative Assembly has resulted in the return of Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Barrister-(Swarajist candidate), polling being as follows:—

Mr. Abhyankar 2466 votes.

Rao Bahadur Dhobaley, (Liberal) 380.

Nearly 53 per cent of voters recorded their votes. Mr. Dhobaley is a retired Additional Judicial Commissioner.

LOCAL COUNCIL.

The polling of the most contested two seats of Nagpur-cum-Kamptee for the Local Council has resulted in the election of two Swarajists, Doctors N. B. Khare and B. S. Moonje, the former securing 1947 votes and the latter 1943. For these two seats there were seven candidates, including two Swarajists, one Liberal and four Independents.

Mr. Narayan Rao Kelkar the Minister of Education was one of the candidates who secured 1,191 votes only and failed to be returned. Mr. Parekh 661, Mr. Barlingay 603 Mr. Pradhan (Liberal) 480 and Mr. Deviprasad 308. Rai Saheb Laxminarayan of Kamptee was elected to the local Council on behalf of the mining constituency.

ELECTIONS IN U. P.

SWARAJISTS' SUCCESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 7.

To-day being the polling day for non-Muslim urban and rural constituencies of the Council, the normal life of the city was much disturbed. The special feature in the election was that a large number of voters turned up at the polling booths. Keen contest was between Rai Bahadur Anand Swarup, a prominent Liberal and Mr. Narain Prasad Arora, a Swarajist. Though the results are yet unknown, it is generaly believed that the Swaraj candidate carried the day by an overwhelming majority. Reports regarding rural election are not yet available.

Nearly four thousand votes were recorded to-day for election to the Provincial Council from the Lucknow District rural constituency. The exact figures are not available, the approximate figures are:—

Babu Ramchandra (Swarajist) 1,800 votes.
Pandit Gokarnath Misra (sitting member Liberal) 1,300 votes.
Babu Brijmohan Dayal, (Zemindar) 1000 votes.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

Mr. Sangamlal, the Swarajist candidate, is expected to head the poll for non-Mahomedan Allahabad City constituency of the Provincial Council.

The case of false personation is reported to have occurred in one ward here of Mahomedan (Urban) Allahabad cum Benares constituency of the United Provinces Legislative Council.

Reports from all parts of the Province indicate that the voters evinced greater interest and enthusiasm than before.

U. P. DEPUTY PRESIDENT DEFEATED

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 8.

Raibahadur Anamelswarup, Deputy President, U.P. Legislative Council, Vice-president U.P. Liberal League has been defeated by majority of over seven thousand votes by Mr. Narain Prasad Arora, (Swarajist) who secured 8,338 votes against 1,233. The Liberal candidate just escaped forfeiture of security.

CAWNPORE RETURNS A SWARAJIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 8.

Mr. Narain Prasad Arora, Swarajist, has been declared elected to the U. P. Legislative Council from Cawnpore City securing 8338 votes while his opponent Rai Bahadur Babu Anand Swarup, a prominent Liberal, secured only 1233 votes.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS IN BENGAL.

Kumar Ganganand Sinha has been elected to the Legislative Assembly by the Bhagalpore division Urban constituency defeating three opponents.

JAIPAIGURI, Dec. 7.

Kumar Sankar Roy has been elected to the Legislative Assembly by the Rajshhi-Chittagong division non-Mahomedan constituency.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy received the Nawab of Banganapalle at 11 a.m. on Sunday.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews to the Prince of Arcot and the Maharaja of Bobili, on Sunday.

His Excellency Lord Lytton returned to Calcutta on Saturday.

The Hon. Sir B. N. Sarma arrived at Oorgaum, on Saturday, on a short visit to the mines.—(A. P.).

JAPANESE HOLOCAUST.

EXHORTATION TO NATION.

AN IMPERIAL EDICT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, Nov. 10.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor has issued the following Imperial Edict to cheer up the inhabitants of the regions devastated by Earthquake and Fire and also his subjects in the other parts of the Empire:—

"We are of the opinion that the foundation of national prosperity is dependent upon the strong, sturdy spirit of the people, and, therefore, Our subjects should aim to strengthen the foundation of the State by developing and cultivating their hardy spirit. For this reason, the Late Emperor paid special attention to national education, and not only did he point out to the subjects the Great Principles which have been handed down from Our Imperial Ancestors, but also instructed the subjects to be loyal to the State, to be faithful to one another, and to be frugal in their daily life.

"These instructions of the Late Emperor were given because of His wish to develop the nation's spirit. Ever since the issuance of these instructions, the object of national education has been clearly set forth as a guidance, and has been the foundation of the prosperity of the State. Ever since Our ascension to the Throne, we have always been endeavouring to follow the instructions of the Late Emperor. But we suddenly met the unparalleled disaster, and our mind has been disturbed by sorrow and fear for the future.

"Although learning has been greatly extended, and the intelligence of Our subjects has been advancing daily, there has been a lack of moral discipline and also a tendency towards a luxurious living. We greatly fear that, unless this tendency is checked, the success already attained may be lost.

Moreover, the loss from the recent calamity has been very great. The restoration of the civilization of the country as well as the development of national power depends upon the nation's spirit. This is the time for co-operation between the people irrespective of station. They should follow the instructions which have been promulgated by the late Emperor. Subjects should thus endeavour to advance the prosperity of the State, and enchance the happiness of society and of Our Race. We wish to strengthen, with the aid of Our subjects, the foundation of the State, and to carry on the Great Work of Our Imperial Ancestors."

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

FIRST MEETING ON JAN. 2ND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

His Excellency the Governor has fixed January 2nd as the first date of the meeting of the new Legislative Council when His Excellency will address the new Council members.

FINANCIAL PROBLEM BEFORE PUNJAB DISTRICT BOARDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

Opening the District Board Conference today, which met at the Council chambers, His Excellency the Governor said that the meeting had been occasioned mainly by the exhaustion both of the Provincial finances and of the finances of the District Boards and the gentlemen present were asked to advise on a practical question of immediate importance, namely, the possibility or otherwise of continuing and expanding the present activities of the District Boards, without involving an ultimate bankruptcy. His Excellency noticed that in the last twenty years, while the expenditure of the District Boards had quadrupled, their local resources as presented by the local rate had only doubled and it was for them to consider how this inequality of progress could be rectified.

Referring to the method of Government grants, His Excellency the Governor said this method had its limits and that these limits have been more than reached. The local finance had become more and more dependent on provincial grant and the local rate which represented two thirds of income twenty years ago now represented one third only. This was a state of things which in itself was undesirable and it was more so as it was at present. Concluding, His Excellency wished that as a result of their deliberations, they might attain to some method by which the existing financial difficulties might, in part at least, be solved.

FRESH AKALI TROUBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 7.

As reported previously the Akalis had seized a small shrine near the Golden Temple called Thara Sahib which was a platform with a Gurdwara erected on it in memory of the ninth Guru, Tegh Bahadur. This Gurdwara had been in possession of some Pujaris who have been making a hue and cry ever since the Akalis seized it. Every moment, the situation had been threatening and this evening at about six all of a sudden a batch of fourteen Akalis that refused to vacate the premises were arrested. It is understood that these arrests take place for criminal trespass. More Akalis have come forward to take the place of those arrested.

TAX REDUCTION IN U. S. A.

300 MILLION CUT PROPOSED.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Washington.—In his annual report, Mr. Meldon, Secretary of the Treasury, recommends a three hundred million dollar reduction in taxes.—Reuter.

VICEROY IN MADRAS.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

THE REPLIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VICEROY'S CAMP.

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech in reply to the address presented by the Anjuman Mufide Ahur Islam and the Muhammadan Education Association of Southern India, Madras on the 8th December:—

"Gentlemen,—On behalf of Her Excellency and myself, I thank you for your kind words of welcome. It is a great interest to me to have this opportunity of meeting the members of the two Associations, representing the Muhammadans of the Madras Presidency. I deeply appreciate your grateful references to my efforts and the efforts of my Government in connection with the peace now happily concluded with Turkey. Throughout the long and difficult negotiations, I regarded it as my duty to keep His Majesty's Government constantly informed of the feelings of Indian Muslims on this subject and I never faltered in my confidence that, in spite of the difficulties of the issues and the complexities of the interests involved, a settlement would be arrived at in the end by His Majesty's Government, which would commend itself to the Indian Muhammadan sentiment. In my efforts, none gave me more undeviating encouragement and support than His Excellency Lord Willingdon. I take this opportunity of thanking the loyal Muslims of this presidency for the firm and patient trust, which they reposed in my Government while the discussions were proceeding and I associate myself with them in their satisfaction on their conclusion. May these events draw the ties which bind the Muslim population of India to my Government and to the British Empire, still closer in the bond of mutual esteem.

MUSLIM EDUCATION.

I have been greatly interested to hear of the activities of your Association in the cause of Muslim education. It is only by advancement in this direction in modern times that a community can hope to preserve its importance and influence. Your efforts to foster higher education among your young men and to give the boys of the poorer classes, sound primary education, with a vocational training to enable them to earn a living, do you infinite credit and are worthy of the fullest support from your community. I trust that, as time goes on, more and more leading Muhammadans of this Presidency will take an active part in the practical help to these laudable objects. I am gratified to hear of the assistance which the Government of Madras has been able to give these schemes and of the valuable support you have received from the personal interest of His Excellency the Governor.

As regards the share of your community in the administrative and ministerial posts, I understand that the adequate representation of different communities in the provincial services by the Government of Madras, the extent of your present representation as borne out by the results of that examination is satisfactory, for the members of your community hold over five per cent. of the total number of the gazetted and non-gazetted appointments under the Government."

INDIAN CHRISTIANS' REPRESENTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

The Indian Christian Association in their address to His Excellency the Viceroy to-day, requested His Excellency to convey to the Secretary of State for India, their expectation in common with that of their countrymen that the measure of responsible Government which the King Emperor and British Parliament had been pleased to grant to them, would soon be widened and developed into a complete scheme of self-government for India. While supporting the Reforms, they thought that the time had not come for throwing overboard the principle of communal representation. They pointed out that their community was not so well represented as it ought to be in the various Public Services and the Councils of the Empire and unless the principles of communal representation and judicious nomination were kept in view by those placed in authority, there was the danger of the claims of the Indian Christians being overlooked.

REPLY TO INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VICEROY'S CAMP,

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the address of the Indian Christian Association, Madras on the 8th December:—

"Gentlemen,—I am gratified to have had this opportunity of meeting you and thank you cordially for your address and the kind welcome you have extended to me. You have spoken with justifiable pride of the present position and the progress achieved by the Christian community in this presidency. The steps which have been taken by you to spread education among your people, to join the defence of your country and to fit yourselves for an intelligent participation in public affairs are greatly to your credit. It is by the earnest pursuit of these ideals and standards of attainment that even small communities are enabled to take a leading place in the life of a commonwealth. I deeply appreciate your references to the Reform Scheme, your desire to participate actively in its success and your satisfaction in the achievements already secured in its working. From your remarks, it is evident that public opinion in your community is travelling along the right lines. Your eyes are fixed on the road along which India is marching. You will, I know, relax no effort to remove obstacles in her journey to her goal.

I have noted with attention your observations regarding communal representation. Let me assure you that the apprehensions you envisage have been the subject of my careful study. Questions of the position of minorities and of scope for the expression of the opinions and views of separate communities are among the most difficult problems connected with representative institutions. Care has been taken, as you remark, to safeguard special interests under the Reformed constitution and you may be confident that due regard will be paid to

(Continued on next page.)

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

MR. KASTURIRANGA IYENGAR ELECTED PRESIDENT.

A general meeting of the members of the Journalists' Association of India was held yesterday evening in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association. There was a fairly large attendance of members. Mr. K. Natarajan was voted to the chair. Mr. Marmaduke Picktnall was among those present.

On being called upon by the President, Mr. S. A. Brelvi moved the adoption of the draft rules and regulations prepared by the Committee appointed at the last general meeting. Mr. Brelvi said the rules were neither too many nor too complicated. The work before them being vast the objects defined were necessarily very comprehensive and so was the scope of the membership. As they were concerned with raising the standard of the profession as well as with improving the economic position of the journalists, it would be wrong on their part to deny the benefits and protection of the Association to any brother in profession merely on technical or narrowly sectional ground. There were some among them who, like Mr. Vaze of the "Servant of India", devoted their whole time and energy to journalism and yet did not earn their livelihood by it. There were others like Dr. Annie Besant and Messrs. Natarajan, Kasturiranga Iyengar and Rangaswami Iyer who had a better claim to be called journalists than many of those present. Should they, he asked, be excluded from the Association merely because they held a proprietory interest in the newspapers conducted by them? It would be unthinkable for them to start on their career without the aid and cooperation of such veteran journalists. The Rules had, therefore, provided for their admission. They had, however, sufficiently guarded themselves against the danger of domination by Capitalists or employers by refusing to recognise as journalists persons merely holding a proprietory interest in any newspaper organisation. The National Union of Journalists in England, being merely a trade union, naturally did not admit as members journalists having proprietory interest in any newspaper while the Institute of Journalists, on the other hand, did not make any such distinction but it exacted from its members a very high standard of journalistic qualification and attainment. Their association was not merely a trade union, though questions affecting pay and hours of work would be among the immediate problems confronting them. They had also to create a high standard of journalism and, therefore, they must borrow the best features of both these English organisations and adapt them to their needs instead of copying all the features of one of these organisations in their entirety. After they had gained experience, there was nothing to prevent a trade union of journalists being started in India though he thought that the number of journalists having any sort of proprietory control over any newspapers was too small to be regarded as a danger to the fostering and preservation of trade union principles and rights in their own association. He, therefore, requested Mr. Raghavan to withdraw the amendment standing in his name.

RESOLUTIONS.

Each draft rule was then put to vote separately, one by one, as propositions duly moved, seconded and supported.

NAME AND HEADQUARTERS.

(1) The Association shall be known as the Journalists' Association of India. It shall have its headquarters in Bombay. (Carried unanimously.).

OBJECTS.

(2) The objects of this Association will be the promotion of whatever may lead to the elevation of the status and the improvement of the qualifications of all members of the journalistic profession in India, ascertainment and, where necessary, amendment of the law and practice affecting the discharge by journalists of their professional duties, promotion by all reasonable means of the interests of journalists and journalism, and provision of legal and other aid to protect members' professional interests. (Carried unanimously).

MEMBERSHIP.

(3) (a) The members of the Association shall consist of persons who depend for their livelihood upon the practice of journalism or whose main occupation is journalism, whether engaged upon the regular editorial staff of a newspaper or news agency, or who, if unattached to any specific organisation, earn their living by the practice of free-lance journalism. (Carried unanimously.).

(b) The Association does not recognise as journalists any person merely holding a proprietary interest in any Press organisation.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. G. S. Raghavan moved the following additional clause (clause c) to Rule 3:—

"Editors holding proprietary control shall not be eligible to become members of the Association."

Mr. Raghavan said that if his amendment was not adopted the primary object of the Association would be nullified and the Association would be dominated by Editor-Proprietors and would be practically of no use. He strongly objected to allowing editor-proprietors joining the Association.

Mr. H. Bharucha seconded and Messrs. U. K. Oza and Ali Bahadur Khan supported the amendment.

Mr. G. F. Gennings opposing the amendment said that the time had not yet come to lay down such hard and fast notes. The apprehension that proprietor-journalists, if allowed to join, would dominate the Association was groundless. The number of working journalists was large enough to override any such emergency. He himself was never a member of the Institute of Journalists, but had joined the National Union of Journalists and though at first he had felt that editor-proprietors should not be members of their Association, after subsequent consideration and learning

(Continued on page 8.)

THE LATE MR INVERARITY.

AN APPRECIATION.

(BY A MEMBER OF THE BAR.)

With the death of Mr. Inverarity is broken our last tie with the past. He was the last survivor of a brilliant band of lawyers, who made the Bombay High Court what it is. I have had many opportunities of discussing with him the nature of the times when he arrived in India, for no man was more enthusiastic about narrating the beginnings of his great career. He arrived in India at a time when the High Court was helped, in its administration of justice on the Original and Appellate Sides, by brilliant lawyers, Indian and European; and the respect which he felt since those days for his then colleagues remained undiminished to his dying day. With him law was a passion, a pastime, and often did one meet him reclining on his familiar easy-chair in the Bar Library, diving into the old numbers of the "Solicitors' Journal" or the "Times Law Reports." I have never seen an Advocate whose preoccupation with the merits of his client's case made him so completely oblivious to all considerations like professional prestige, racial superiority, or any of those minor points, which often stand, in this country, in the way of complete harmony and co-operation between the leader and his junior in the conduct of their case. When talking to him at conferences, one often felt that he was soaring in legal heights unattainable to many and as his dreamy and unsteady gaze wandered from face to face, it was often an indication that he was silently doing the severest thinking on many aspects of the case, which had not till then come within the ken of the junior or the attorney. Often brusque and abrupt in his manner, no kindlier man lived at the Bar, though the kindliness of his heart was very often obscured by a quiet modesty, which made him so attractive to the younger members of the Bar. He was very keen in appreciating the good work done by his juniors, and cases have not been rare when draft pleadings, sent to him for settlement, were returned with slight alterations and with the remark added at the end that the work had been so well done by the junior that he saw no necessity to alter the draft except a word or two here and there.

His Wonderful Memory.

His alertness in the Court was wonderful. I saw him first in 1905, when his powers were absolutely intact. He was a picture of keenness and attention while the case was going on; but he was a marvel of alertness when his favourable witness was in the hands of the hostile counsel. Not a word, not a gesture, not a remark escaped him, and this was more so in cases, where the intervention of a bungling interpreter make things confusing. His memory was a miracle. No man depended on notes less than he did, and his biggest briefs were often without a single note or underlineation, except, perhaps, a few cryptic references to the cases which he had to cite in his argument. I shall never forget the surprise which he caused me once, after his powers had commenced to decline. It was in 1918. We had to give a joint opinion in conference on an intricate point of English Chancery Practice. After a short preliminary conference in the Bar Room, he retired to his familiar easy-chair and, taking up "Seton on Decrees", started reading it. In ten minutes he called out to me and asked me to take a note of the references to twelve English cases given in a footnote. Before giving the book to me for copying, he ran his eyes somewhat carelessly over the footnote and, while I was copying the references, he walked up to the Librarian and gave him all the references without a single mistake and, when the volumes were taken out and put in his front, he could faultlessly remember the name of each case and the number of the page, where it was reported. Those who had to deal with him frequently in the course of their practice, especially in the earlier years, before his powers began to decline, would to-day stand witness to the marvellous memory of the man—not the mechanical memory of a miracle-worker, but a trained, methodical and systematic power of recalling impressions at long distances of time. Often has he met the judge's argument in open court by recalling decisions, which were not contained in the authorized reports, but had to be evidenced by the production of the original record from the Registrar's office. The accuracy of his memory too was wonderful, and often in Court, on points which were not clear on the report, has he silenced the judge's enquiry with the remark, "I was in that case, my lord, and my memory is clear that the facts were as I say." Very few judges dared to pursue their challenge after this assurance. His way of dealing with the Bench was equally unique. Firm yet pleasant, original yet clear, assiduous without being showy, he often won the case by sheer dint of superior argument. He never flattered the Bench or played on the judge's humour or weakness in a sordid way or compromised on points on which he thought the judge was wrong. Any junior pitted against him was safe, so far as he was concerned. In the courts of judges, for whom he had respect, like, e.g., Sir Lawrence Jenkins, his advocacy was at its best, and the profundity of his resource and learning became more and more manifest as the judge followed him through the complexity of his fascinating argument. No more fearless Advocate has flourished at the Bar, and yet no more pleasant Advocate has argued before the Bench. Dealing with the most hostile witnesses, he never departed from the standards of a gentleman, and even in cases like, for instance, the criminal trial of the Khan of Hotimardan, where a slight sexual levity of comment would, perhaps, have been permissible, he was singularly free from that ribaldry which inferior counsel would have lost no temptation of raising. His humour was unfailing, and how often has he turned the tables against a bold judge by his inoffensive repartee. I remember clearly a characteristic instance. In the Appeal Court, arguing a heavy appeal before a judge, who was in his time a successful Advocate, discussion arose about the facts of a certain decided case. The judge went on maintaining that he had appeared in that case for a certain party, suggesting thereby that he had reason to remember the facts better. Mr. Inverarity, on his side, maintained, with equal assurance, that he had appeared for that party. While this discussion was going on, the judge quietly sent for the record of the case, and, after reading it to himself, triumphantly turned to Mr. Inverarity, saying "Mr. Inverarity, I am correct in my recollection. The record shows that I appeared for that party and not you." Without pausing for a minute, Mr. Inverarity replied, with perfect equanimity, "Then, I must have returned my brief, my lord." The judge was silenced and in the infinite good sense, which prevails in our courts, he appreciated and laughed over the witticism. Mr. Inverarity seldom appeared at the Bar Dinners, but occasionally, when he could be lured into being present and making an after-dinner speech, few men, even in the practised circles of England, could have spoken with greater effect, or pleasantry. Perhaps, his advocacy came out best in political trials. I have never seen an English counsel more free from race-bias and that was because, I think, he had, in his time, met, as his equals, able Indian pleaders and advocates and learned to respect Indian intelligence. This came out so clearly even in his last public performance, namely, the evidence which he gave in Bombay before the Indian Bar Committee two days before his death. His answers, as reported, are short and crisp, but one sees, throughout his evidence, no attempt to go on lines of the supposed inferiority of the Indian, his intelligence or education.

Freedom from Race Arrogance.

I clearly remember two instances of his wonderful freedom from race-arrogance in the conduct of his profession. In the trial of the late Mr. Tilak, in 1908, Mr. Inverarity appeared for the prosecution, and, in the absence of another English counsel—a pugnacious fighter of his time—Mr. Inverarity had to open the prosecution case. With what fairness, brevity and candour he did his work is known to those who heard his opening and were able to contrast it, later on, with the frenzied and vulgar vilification which his substitute indulged in, after Mr. Inverarity gave charge of the case to him. I was sitting in the Bar Library, as he came in, after finishing his work, his face beaming with satisfaction. He beckoned to me, and we both went out into the corridor, when he burst out saying "I am glad I am out of this dirty business. It is bad work, you know. I admire that man. I suppose I would do like him if I were an Indian, though, as an Englishman, I cannot help feeling that the less of such men we have in this country the better for us. I suppose you fellows adore him. Don't you? Oh, but that's quite natural!" When I told him that his opening of the case was singularly fair and free from personal vilification and that the Bar thought it so, the dear old man was greatly pleased, and his lips relaxed into that glorious smile which we—younger men—liked so much to see on his face.

The other incident was at the time when the Congress enquiry into the Punjab massacre had just been finished. I had just returned to the Bar after six months' absence, working on the Enquiry Committee. When I met him casually in the Bar Library, and he asked me what I had been doing during my absence, I told him that we had sent out a Report which we thought, was a model of accuracy and fairness. He seemed to listen with indifference. But when I met him, a few days later, he held me with his hands on my shoulders, as was his manner, and pleasantly added "I got a copy of your Report and have read it thoroughly. I like the tone of it. Dyer was blood-thirsty, but, I suppose, many of his countrymen will lionise him, and that is quite as natural as your thirsting for his blood. I would feel like you, if I were an Indian." At the time of the agitation, which raged in Bombay in the year 1907, about throwing the Royal Yacht Club open to Indians, I had frequent opportunities of discussing with him the question in the chamber of another English barrister, for whom I was then "devilling." I could then discover in Mr. Inverarity a sound commonsense view of the racial question, free from bias, rancour or arrogance. How often have some of us gone to him during recess time, while he was eating his luncheon, in the Bar Room, and how often has he laid aside his next morsel and attended to our difficulties on a point of law, which was coming up for argument at 3 o'clock?

Loyalty to Comrades.

His sense of the corporate life of the Bar and his loyalty to his comrades in the profession were too great to allow any racial arrogance to disfigure his relations with his Indian colleagues at the Bar, who loved and revered him with an intensity of feeling, which few Englishmen in this country can hope to arouse. He was a tower of strength to the Bar, and even in his declining years and with his splendid powers enfeebled by age, we all turned to him for guidance and advice on all occasions, where age and experience could help us. I am glad he did his last service to the Original Side Bar, two days before his death, in maintaining, before the Indian Bar Committee, the dual system, which has saved the profession from ruin and deterioration in the Bombay High Court. Though Mr. Inverarity is dead, he lives by his wonderful work at the Bombay High Court, and his best memorial lies in the Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, and in the sweet recollection of his wonderful personality, which the Bar will ever cherish. Few people have been so unconscious of their great attainments as he. His childlike simplicity, his freedom from cant and hypocrisy, his courage and devotion, his tact and sagacity, his resource and learning—all these will remain his best monument. His chastening figure will be missed for long in the courts and the Bar Room.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught have each contributed twenty-five pounds to the Pratap Singh Memorial Fund.—(A. P.).

VICEROY IN MADRAS.

(Continued from previous page.)

the importance of this question whenever changes in the constitution are under examination."

REPLY TO CATHOLIC INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

The following is his Excellency the Viceroy's speech in reply to the address presented by the Catholic Indian Association of Southern India, Madras on 8-12-23.

Gentlemen,—I thank you for your kind address of welcome and I deeply appreciate your loyal sentiments. I am glad to have this opportunity of meeting the members of your community. Not only has this Presidency the distinction of containing a larger Christian population than any other presidency or province in India, but it has also the most ancient traditions of association with the Christian faith. To those who are interested in the introduction and spread of Christian tenets into India the chapters of history which deal with the legendary visit of St. Thomas, the work of St. Francis Havier in Tinnevelly and other places in Madras and Robert De Nobili in Madura are landmarks of no common interest.

The sound angle of view from which you envisage the reformed constitution is to be commended. You have set before you a vista of gradual but consolidated progress towards a certain end of political development and your desire to participate in its attainment with confidence and enthusiasm in a spirit of loyalty and for law and order shows the most complete understanding of the hopes and aims which His Majesty's Government had in view in granting this enlarged scope of responsibility and opportunity to the Indian people. I have noted your desire for wider representation in the Legislative Council of Madras when the franchise is revised. It is as you are aware, unlikely that any steps will be taken which involve a general revision of the franchise before the time arrives for a general reexamination. There can be no doubt that the franchise once settled cannot be constantly revised with each variation of population revealed by succeeding census reports or by subsequent changes in the estimation of the importance of different communities. The sympathy of the Government of Madras and of the Government of India with your community and their recognition of your capacity has already been shown by your receiving 5 instead of the 3 seats recommended by the Franchise Committee and you may be confident that at the next reconsideration of the franchise your claims will be scrutinised with similar care.

A DIFFICULT REQUEST.

You ask that, in nominations to the Legislative Assembly, two members—one from the Catholic and one from the Protestant community—may be nominated from among the Christians of this Presidency. I am afraid I cannot promise to grant this request. In the first place there are only 14 nominations at the disposal of the Governor-General for the whole of India and, following previous precedents, not more than 2 can ordinarily be made from this presidency. In making these nominations from Madras other communities have also to be considered and you will recollect that, in the report of the Southborough Committee, the Christian Associations, both Catholic and Protestant, agreed that the members of the communities should be considered as a single electorate. In the circumstances it can hardly be expected that it will be possible for the Governor-General to make one Catholic and one Protestant nomination to the Assembly.

You have made observations regarding the selection of the members of your community for the higher grades of the Services. I sympathise with your aspirations. The question has been very fully discussed, and the policy of the Government as announced in the Legislative Assembly, provides that the central government in making new recruitment for the services under its control will take steps to secure that the services are not unduly overweighted with representatives of any one community and that, as far as possible, the claims of all provinces and communities are considered. This policy my Government have undertaken to carry out. It embodies a fair working principle and it will not be possible to do more than this.

AN OLD PROBLEM.

I have noted your representations regarding certain difficulties relating to Christian marriages. The question to which you refer was, I believe, one of the earliest practical problems with which the primitive Christian Church had to deal and also formed the subject of much controversy during the middle ages. I am not clear as to the precise amendment of the Act of 1866 which you seek but if your Association wishes to secure an examination of your proposals, any political suggestions you put forward will be most carefully considered by my Government, and if it is established that sufficient case for amendment has been made out and that the suggestions can properly be made the subject of an official bill, the requisite action will be taken."

REPLY TO MADRAS CORPORATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, December 9.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his reply to the address presented by the Madras Corporation, Madras, on Saturday said:—

"The high place you assign to a desire to show capacity for intelligent interest in public affairs is a proof that you apply the correct test to your responsibilities as citizens and I congratulate your councillors on the advance in initiative and power and on the new opportunities for more extended services which have been vouchsafed to your Corporation under the constitution of 1919. The franchise now rests on a broad basis and your capacity for successful administration has been recognised by the removal of some of the limits to independent action on local affairs which previously existed. I am confident that you will make a wise use of your new powers ever remembering your great responsibilities both for the welfare of the residents of Madras itself and for displaying an example of efficiency in municipal administration to the numerous visitors from other places to the metropolis of the Presidency. I look forward with interest to seeing your public institutions and hope to gain an insight into those problems in the solution of which you are engaged. I sympathise with your financial difficulties. You are not alone in having to grapple with stringency of this nature. As a general proposition it is true that where a local body has explicited to the full sources of local revenue and taxation and exercised all possible economy, it will find a local Government as far as financial circumstances permit sympathetic towards necessary projects for the provision and extension of municipal amenities, but it must be remembered that there is no direct connection between municipal works and provincial contributions to the Imperial Government and that municipal schemes for water supply and drainage works do not primarily concern or affect the proceeds of general taxation. In one respect you are fortunate. The wide area which the city occupies obviates the consideration of expensive schemes for the relief of congestion which present so much difficulty in other towns, less for housing the poorer classes and for enjoying the fresh air and recreation so vital to the health and well being of the town dweller."

REPLY TO MADRAS LANDHOLDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, December 9.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his reply to the address presented by the Madras Landholders' Association on Saturday said:—

"The Government has always recognised the great importance of the agricultural classes in which I include not only the great landlords but all those engaged and employed in agricultural pursuits and of their services to the country in the past. In no part of India does the study of agriculture offer a more interesting field than in Madras. The fortunes of the countryside in other Provinces are generally speaking bound up in a single crop. The Punjab has its vast wheatfields, Jute is the great commercial product of Bengal. Bombay is justly famed for its cotton crop, Burma for its rice and Assam for its tea, but agricultural produce is richly varied and diversified in Madras. Tea, coffee and rubber flourish in its hills. The West Coast exports its spices and cocoanuts, while the tablelands and the plain of the East Coast yield their rich stores of rice, oilseeds and cotton. On the increased outturn of this wide range of produce and on the perfection of facilities and communications for marketing these products the future prosperity of your Province depends and in this enhanced prosperity not only one class but the preponderating majority of the people of the Southern Presidency will have their share. As the enlightened leaders of the agricultural community and as the natural representatives of agricultural interests I am sure that you are alive to the great responsibility which rests on you to move together in the furtherance of all schemes for the benefit of this industry and of the communities it supports. I am confident that you will use every effort to advance the interest not only of the landholding classes but of the masses engaged in agricultural pursuits. You on your part may rely on the Government which is fully alive to the importance of those interests to pay the closest regard to all measures affecting them."

ADI DRAVIDA REPRESENTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

The Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha in their address, after thanking the Government for what they had done to ameliorate their condition drew the attention of His Excellency to the disabilities under which they still laboured. They suggested that the work of ameliorating the condition of the depressed classes should be entirely a Reserved Subject, no part of the work being controlled by any of the Transferred Departments and it should be entrusted to a full time senior civilian officer with an efficient staff working under his direct orders. They understood that attempts were made by Ministers to bring under their control the education of the classes hitherto carried on by the Labour Commissioner under the control of a Reserved Department and since, like European Education, theirs was the education of special class to whom public opinion in the country had not advanced sufficiently to be able to do justice, they requested that their education should not be allowed to go into the hands of a Caste Hindu Minister. They urged that grants for ameliorative work for depressed classes should be made a non-votable item. They said that at this juncture of their progress, the presence of British officers having courage and independence to do the right in whatever circumstances they might be placed, was indispensable, and it was only subject to the condition that the interests of the minority were protected and that the scales of justice were evenly held, that they would agree to the policy of Indianization of Services in this Presidency. They claim a voice in the Government of the country and requested that a member of their community should be nominated to the Indian Legislative Assembly. They also wanted a larger number of seats to be assigned to them in the local Council and suggested that, instead of being nominated, their representatives should be returned to the Council by election. In conclusion, they said "It is our firm belief that the popular side of Government should be so constituted as to secure the protection and promotion of the interests of minority communities, especially of one like ours, which has been kept in poverty and ignorance by social and economic oppression."

His Excellency gave a joint reply to the addresses of the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, but replied severally to all other addresses.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech in reply to the address presented by the Madras Adi Dravida Maha Jana Sabha, Madras on 8th December:—

Gentlemen,—I sympathise with the disabilities from which your community has suffered in the past. Let me assure you that the Government fully realises the great importance of your community. The interests of a class which forms the bulk of the labouring and agricultural element in the Presidency and which have rendered valuable services to the Empire in the war are in no danger of being overlooked. All measures for their moral and material progress will receive the most careful consideration and no reasonable steps will be omitted which may advance them as a community or increase their capabilities as citizens of the Empire. His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor in his royal proclamation regarding the inauguration of the Reformed constitution had specially in mind the interests of the not fully developed communities and laid a special charge on the people and their representatives to protect them. I may recall his gracious words:

"In marching towards the goal, there will be need of preseverance and of mutual forbearance between all sections and races of my people in India. I am confident that these high qualities will be forthcoming. I rely on the new popular Assemblies to interpret wisely the wishes of those whom they represent and not to forget the interests of the masses who cannot yet be admitted to the franchise. I rely on the leaders of the people, the Ministers of the future to face responsibility and endure and sacrifice much for the common interests of the State remembering that true patriotism transcends party and communal boundaries." This is the spirit which His Gracious Majesty would have animate the Reforms. The policy of the Reformed constitution was set in motion to benefit not only the selected classes but also the masses.

SOCIAL OBSTACLES.

The process of gradual increase of association of Indians with the administrations has it is true, a relation to individual capacity but the goal of self-governing institutions is the extension of equal responsibilities and equal privileges to those who are equal in the eyes of the law. The disabilities from which you suffer are as I have shown, not fundamentally political. They partake more of a social nature. The religious aspects of the case are not my concern and I have no desire to refer to them or to attempt to judge in any way. None can deny that these social restrictions and limitations are a formidable obstacle to unity and progress in India. They have also, unfortunately, repercussion beyond India itself. When outside India Indians advance claims for equal rights and treatment with the peoples of the Dominions and Colonies, their critics advance, rightly or wrongly, the argument of the inequity of treatment of India between one class and another. Signs are not wanting that these class disabilities lessen the prestige of India as a country in the eyes of foreign nations also. My sympathies are strongly opposed to any system which can have the effect of holding back or stifling the development of a section of the people and I look forward to the day when these prejudices may vanish. I shall be pleased if, before I leave India, I could see the pendulum swing in this direction.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon has constantly shown his warm interest in your community. You may rely on him and his Government to mitigate or remove as far as circumstances will permit the disabilities to which you are exposed. I know that measures concerning the elected majority for the safeguarding of your interests and other questions touching the advancement of your community are engaging the earnest attention of his Government. He has already shown his solicitude for your community by the nomination of 5 of your members to his Legislative Council. I have noted your observations concerning representation and franchise and the classification of subjects. No change is possible in these directions under the existing rules but your suggestions will receive consideration when the occasion arises. As regards Indianisation of the Services, you are at liberty to communicate your views to the Royal Commission which is now in India and has this question under examination."

VICEROY AT GUINDY RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

This afternoon Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading drove in State to the Guindy Race course to witness the race for the Lord Reading Cup presented by His Excellency on his arrival. Their Excellencies were received in front of the members' Stand by Lord and Lady Willingdon together with the stewards and officials of the Club. The Viceroy and party arrived shortly after the first race was run and left after the sixth race after presenting the cup to Mr. S. R. A. Wahab, of Bombay, whose horse Baronet, ridden by S. G. Meekings, won the Reading Cup after an exciting race covering six furlongs in one minute and 31 1/5 seconds. The starting price on this horse was 6 to one. During the afternoon Their Excellencies and Lord and Lady Willingdon had tea with the stewards of the Race Club. The huge crowds which were present on the race course cheered their Excellencies as they drove back.

COCANADA EXHIBITION.

INDIAN VEGETABLE DYES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCANADA, Dec. 8.

The Secretary, All-India Khadi and Handicrafts Exhibition, Cocanada issues the following circular:—The Exhibition Committee has arranged to exhibit various kinds of indigenous dyestuffs available in India. The Provincial Congress Committees and khaddar institutions and persons in dyeing industry are requested to send all available kinds of Indian vegetable dyes to the Exhibition with a detailed description, price and place of growth. Dyestuffs are exempt from payment of entrance fee. Demonstration parties in khadi, wool, silk, carpet, pokti, and toy making from raw material to finished product are already arranged. Competitors in spinning should get their own wheels. Slivers will be supplied by the Exhibition Committee.

INDIAN PSYCHIC CONFERENCE.

The first India Psychic and Spiritualistic Conference will be held at Cocanada during the Congress week. Mr. V. B. Rishi Balli, Judge Advocate Indore who will represent India at the World's Psychic Congress to be held at Florence, Italy, is in full sympathy with this Conferaence since the Conference is unique and it is the first of its kind in India.

RECEPTION ARRANGEMENTS AT COCANADA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCANADA, Dec. 8.

Bulletin No. 9 issued in connection with the coming Congress says regarding arrangements made for boarding of visitors and delegates from the various provinces. A general kitchen and dining halls have been arranged providing boarding on the Andhra style for delegates and visitors. Separate arrangements are made for the sale of refreshments at licensed restaurants. Separate kitchens are provided for provinces desiring them and the Reception Committee has arranged to keep a stock of all provisions, vegetables and supply of cooking vessels. All Mahomedan delegates, visitors and volunteers are provided boarding in the Khilafat kitchen. There are no hotels catering on European style in Cocanada, but a firm of caterers in Madras have agreed to arrange boarding provided a minimum number of twenty gentlemen require the same, the rates being Rs. 10 for vegetarian food and Rs. 15 for non-vegetarian.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

MEASURES TO COMBAT MURDER GANG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Dec. 9.

The Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. P., yesterday met Hakim-i-Ala, Jelalabad Province of Afghanistan at Landikotal for discussion with the help of tribal Jirghas concerned of measures for combating the murder gang. As this was the first occasion on which the head of the British province had met the head of the Afghani province for formal negotiation on a matter of such importance, due ceremonial was observed. On arrival the Chief Commissioner was received by an artillery salute and a guard-of-honour furnished by the 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, and these troops remained on the ground during the session of the joint Jirgah. A lengthy discussion ensued between the tribal elders in presence of the Chief Commissioner and Hakim-i-Ala, but the result has not been announced. The appearance of aeroplanes over the Jirgah ground appeared to astonish the Afghan tribesmen to whom machines were a novelty.

PROFESSOR COMMITS SUICIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

Professor S. N. Dhar, M.A., D.Sc., Professor of Chemistry, Madras Engineering College, committed suicide to-day at the private room adjoining the laboratory hall of the Engineering College, Guindy.

SUPPLY OF GANJA.

The Director of Information sends as the following:—

"In order to encourage the manufacture in Bombay of certain medicinal preparations Government have sanctioned the supply of Ganja to manufacturing chemists and druggists on payment of a duty of Rs. 5/- per seer, the ordinary rate being Rs. 22/8. The manufacture must take place in bond, that is, in laboratories maintained by private firms which are under Excise supervision."

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

(Continued from page 7.)

the objects of the Association as explained by Mr. Brelvi, he felt that it would not be advisable in the present circumstances of journalism in India to exclude editor-proprietors.

Mr. Chatterjee and Mr. Durgaprosad opposed the amendment.

SIR. NATARAJAN'S VIEWS.

The President said that in his opinion every member of the Editorial staff of a newspaper should have some proprietary right in it so that he might feel that his own prosperity and reputation were bound up with the prosperity and reputation of his paper. Referring to Mr. Raghavan's amendment he said that it would be inopportune to adopt such a proposition at that stage of the Association's career. Journalism in India had not yet crystallised into a profession to warrant the application of such trade union spirit in the case of the few proprietor-editors in this country who were anything but capitalists. He emphasised that the primary object of their Association should be to improve the standard of journalism. He thought it was absurd to talk of capitalism in connection with Indian journalism.

Mr. Brelvi, in replying to the debate, said that the Association was not going to be an Association for capitalist-proprietors. It was an Association for the working journalists. If editor-proprietors joined the Association, it would be not because they were capitalists, but because they were journalists mainly and capitalists only by accident.

On being put to vote Mr. Raghavan's amendment was declared lost by an overwhelming majority, only four voting for it.

MEMBERSHIP.

4. Membership is divided into two classes, viz., Full Members and Associate Members. (Carried unanimously.)

(a) A member shall be deemed to be a Full Member when he has completed three consecutive working years in the exercise of his profession whether as a regular member of the staff of any press organisation or as a freelance journalist. (Carried unanimously.)

(b) A member shall be deemed to be an Associate Member until he has completed three consecutive years in the exercise of his profession. (Carried unanimously.)

5. Any journalist desiring to be a member of the Association shall be proposed and seconded by two Full Members and, on acceptance and payment of the prescribed fees, shall become a member. (Carried unanimously.)

SUBSCRIPTION.

6. (a) The entrance fee for membership shall be Rs. 5.

(b) The annual subscription for membership shall be Rs. 12, payable quarterly. (Carried unanimously.)

DONATIONS.

7. It shall be competent for the Association to receive and accept from members as well as non-members, any sums by way of donations. (Carried unanimously.)

ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Brelvi moved the following as Rule 8 (a):—

The administration of the Association shall be vested in the hands of an Executive Committee consisting of a President, a Vice-President, Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer and six other members all of whom shall retire annually and shall be eligible for re-election.

Mr. Manthreswar Sarma seconded.

Mr. R. Venkatram moved:—

That for clause (a) Rule 8 substitute the following:—

The Association shall have a President and four Vice-Presidents elected at the Annual General Meeting and the administration of the Association be vested in the hands of the Executive Committee consisting of a Chairman, an Honorary Secretary and Treasurer and 8 other members all of whom shall retire annually, and shall be eligible for re-election.

Mr. Oza seconded, Mr. Brelvi accepted the amendment moved by Mr. Venkatram. On being put to vote as a substantive proposition it was carried unanimously.

QUORUM.

Rule 8 (6):—For the valid transaction of the business of the Association a quorum of 20 members (or one-fifth of the membership whichever is less) shall be required to be present at a general meeting of the Association; and, likewise a quorum of 4 members of the Executive Committee shall be required to be present at any meeting of the body (carried unanimously.)

Rules 9th and 10th after being slightly amended were passed unanimously. The following are the amended Rules:—

MEETINGS.

9. There shall be at least one general meeting of the Association every year for the purpose of electing office-bearers, passing the accounts of the Association, and reviewing the general activities of the Association during the period. Any other general meeting of the Association may be called at any time at the discretion of the Executive Committee of the Association, or in response to a requisition signed by at least one-tenth of the members but not less than 6 members, of the Association, and forwarded at three weeks' previous notice to the Executive Committee of the Association.

10. These rules and regulations of the Association may be altered or added to or amended at any ordinary general meeting of the Association provided that one month's notice is given beforehand to the Executive Committee of the Association for circulation among the members and provided that no change shall be made except with the approval of a two-third majority of the total members present at any general meeting of the Association specially called for purpose.

On the motion of Mr. L. G. Khare the following officebearers were elected.

President:—Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar of the "Hindu" (Madras).

Chairman of the Committee:—Mr. K. Natarajan.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:—Mr. S. A. Brelvi.

The elections of Vice-Presidents and members of the Executive Committee were postponed to the next general meeting of the Association.

The meeting then adjourned 'sine die.'

KENYA LETTER.

SEGREGATION POLICY IN PRACTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY HEAD MASTER.

BOYS OF SIX IN POLICE CUSTODY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, Nov. 22.

Strange stories are on record of pedagogi eccentricity but the one given below which was enacted in this station lately could hold water against any of a similar nature. It also carries a moral. The facts briefly stated are as follows:—

Much against the wishes [illegible] Indian community, the educational de[illegible] of the Kenya Government, saddled the Indian community here with one Mr. Maxwell, who was imported from India by the Government to be the Head Master of Allidina High School. From the very beginning, he began to act autocratically with the Schools Committee and no attention was given to complaints. Now it happened that some boys helped themselves to some pieces of chalk from the school, and the next day the aged mother of one of the boys came there from a mile's distance to inform the Head Master that the boy had brought some pieces of chalk. The boy on being asked, gave out the names of two other boys who were with him.

At this the anger of the European Head Master knew no bounds. He at once called for the police and handed over to them the three boys of six, eight and nine years' of age. The police kept the boys in the Police Station for the whole night and brought them before Mr. Johnson, the resident Magistrate. The Magistrate inquired of the police what the offence of such young boys was, and was informed that they had stolen some pieces of chalk from the School. The Magistrate was greatly enraged and he passed some strong remarks as regards the conduct of the police and the Head Master and dismissed the case.

The Indian community felt very strongly at the treatment meted out to the boys. The Schools Committee asked for explanation from the Head Master. Not only did he utterly ignore them, but he even wrote a silly and ungentlemanly letter to the Committee asking for the names of the members who were present at the Committee's meeting. Outside, the public opinion was becoming more and more pronounced. At last, a joint meeting of the local Indian Association and the Schools Committee was held and it was decided to call a public meeting and advise boycott of the School as long as Mr. Maxwell was there. Accordingly a public meeting was held, and a resolution demanding the removal of Mr. Maxwell, and the appointment of an Indian Head Master was unanimously passed. Another resolution boycotting the schools till Mr. Maxwell was removed was also passed.

These resolutions were telegraphed to the Government. Mr. Joshi also asked some questions in the Council and was promised inquiry in the matter. Even Lord Delamere condemned the action of the Head Master.

AN UNQUALIFIED APOLOGY.

The Director of Education came down to Mombasa and a meeting of the Schools Committee was held when the whole case of the Indian community was placed before him. He, of course, pleaded in defence of the Head Master by saying that it was not intentional and such other stock phrases. But the members were firm and demanded the removal of the Head Master.

After the departure of the Director of Education Mr. Maxwell seems to have thought better of his action for he sent an unqualified apology to the President of the Indian Association. This softened some moderate minds who were prepared to give him another chance but the public were in no mood to hear on such nonsense and even refused to accept the apology. When this question was being debated upon rather hotly, a telegram was received from the Government to the effect that Mr. Maxwell was transferred to Nairobi and that Mr. Dunichand, the Indian Head Master at Nairobi, was on his way to take up the charge.

Thus ended a very unusual episode. The actual result should be attributed to the firm attitude adopted by the Indian public at the right time.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

The Congress session has been postponed to December.

The executive of the Congress again asked the Mombasa public to elect another member for the Legislative Council in place of the late lamented Sheth Abdul Rasul, and told them plainly that in case they did not elect another, the Congress would, in the interests of the community in general, recommend any member they chose to the Council. The Mombasa public did not seriously consider this warning from the Congress and adhered to the original resolution of not sending any member in place of the Sheth. They also asked the Congress to drop the matter for the present and not to take action against the wishes of the Mombasa public. A resolution to the above effect was unanimously passed.

Mr. D.B. Desai who was deputed to India on behalf of the Congress to do propaganda work there then submitted his report and read out messages from prominent leaders of all shades of opinion.

SEGREGATION IN PRACTICE.

When the White Paper was issued, Mr. M. A. Desai and others evinced much satisfaction at the abandonment of the segregation policy. But this was merely a paper concession, and the president of the Convention of Associations declared in so many words that, in practice, segregation shall remain. This was further confirmed by the answers given by the Government, to the series of questions asked in the Councils by the Hon. Mr. Varma.

The following are the questions and answers:—

The Hon. Mr. Varma asked:—

(1) What will be the effect of the abandonment of the Segregation Policy on the hitherto exclusive European Government Institutions such as:(1) European Hospital, Nairobi. (2) European School, Nairobi and (3) Railway Waiting Rooms situate in townships.

(2) Will the Government issue instructions forthwith to admit the members of the Indian community for the above institutions?

(3) Has the Government taken any step so far for implementing the cabinet decision in regard to grant of land to Indians in the Low Lands? If so, what?

(4) If the reply to the above question be in the negative, will the Government state the reasons therefore?

(5) Will the Government give assurance implement all the points of the Cabinet' decision simultaneously?

(6) In view of the abandonment of the Segregation Policy, will the Hon. the General Manager of Uganda Railway issue instructions to remove all disabilities against Indians based on Segregation Policy in travelling?

The following reply was given by the Colonial Secretary:—

(1) The pronouncement of His Majesty's Government on the question of segregation in townships cannot be taken to affect the institutions mentioned. There is an excellent Indian School in Nairobi and Indian Hospital accommodation is provided for Indians where the fees charged are understood to be such as the Indian community are generally prepared to pay. In accordance with the request made in the Legislative Council the Hon. the General Manager is arranging for special accommodation for Indian travellers where such is considered necessary.

(2) The reply is in the negative.

(3) Detailed proposals are being prepared and will, at an early date, be submitted to Government for consideration.

(4) The question does not arise in view the reply to the third question.

(5) Every effort is being made to give simultaneously effect at the earliest possible date to the decisions contained in the Command paper.

(6) The reply given to the first question applies.

The Policy of the Government is thus shown in its most naked form and it will be rank stupidity to accept the policy laid down in the White Paper.

IMMIGRATION LAW.

The Governor declared in the Council that, in order to give effect to the decision of His Majesty's Government, he was preparing draft for immigration rules and would publish the same in the Government Gazette. But it happened that the Colonial Office was not satisfied with the cabled summary of the draft and wanted to examine the draft in greater detail. Thus the Bill has been sent to the Home Government and its publication delayed for the time being. It can only be inferred that the draft was either too severe to the Indians or too mild. The latter not possible from an avowed anti-Indian Governor an therefore the former is more probably the case.

DONT RUB—ERADICATE.

THE WRONG AND THE RIGHT WAYS WITH RHEUMATISM.

When Rheumatism clutches do not waste time on liniments—and rubbing the trouble to another part—but root it out by eliminating from the blood the uric acid poison which is its cause.

To do this you need the best blood medicine modern Science knows—in other words Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills have cured thousands of Rheumatic sufferers, many of them afflicted with Rheumatism in its worst forms, during the past five-and-thirty years. They are curing it still, every day, in all parts of the world, and they do this simply by dispelling the poisonous acid from the blood stream, and by making new, red, health-renewing blood at every dose.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by medicine vendors everywhere, 1 bottle for Rs. 2, 6 for Rs. 11. Let yours be the next cure, and begin it to-day with

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

NEW PUNJAB COUNCIL.

SWARAJISTS IN MINORITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

Out of seventyone elected seats in the Punjab Legislative Council the Swaraj Party contested only twelve and have captured nine seats, three of the Party's nominees being defeated at the elections. The Party put up three candidates to contest seats for the Legislative Assembly and all the three have been successful. The Swaraj Party in the Punjab Council will therefore be in a minority even if some of the Nationalist candidates combine with them. Eleven out of twelve nominees of the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee have captured seats in the present Council.

There are altogether ninety three members in the Punjab Council, of which 71 are elected and 22 nominated. Of the latter six are non-officials and sixteen officials including the Finance and Revenue Members of the six non-officials nominated, two are representatives of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, one Indian Christian, one army, one depressed classes and one is a representative of the Native States. Of the seventyone elected members in the new Council, 34 are Mahomedans, 23 Hindus, 13 Sikhs and one European, representing the Punjab Chamber of Commerce.

SUFFERING FOR SUFFERING'S SAKE.

LAJPATRAI'S WANT OF FAITH.

SPEECH AT PUNJAB POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUJRANWALA, Dec. 8.

Presiding at the Punjab Provincial Political Conference which met here to-day Lala Lajpat Rai delivered a lengthy address in the course of which he said he had little faith in suffering for suffering's sake as it was a force which should not be counted upon for practical purposes and immediate problems of life. He loved to be a practical visionary. In 1921 they were within an inch of success yet they failed because they had not taken full account of the forces against them. Their moderate countrymen failed them just at the psychological moment Their leader failed them because he pitched his ideal of non-violence too high for practical purposes. Yet he looked upon that period as a period of glory.

HINDU-MUSLIM ANTAGONISM.

Proceeding, Lala Lajpat Rai said, they could not altogether excuse themselves of the responsibility for what had happened in their province during the period when they were in jails. It was clear that most of the forces which they controlled during their presence got loosened in their absence and played havoc with the public life of the province. Hindu-Muslim antagonism which had been effectively checked in 1921, burst out in greater vigour in 1922 and engulfed those who remained behind. They had thought that the Non co-operation movement had set at rest all communal rivalries which arose from the association with Government, but to their great disappointment, they found soon after the were shut in jails that they were mistaken that the ghost was still alive. It was certainly that as long as Government service and profession of Law continued to be the main stay of their educated young men, the antagonism between the Hindus and Mahomedans which was economic in its basis, will cease It was a fight for loaves and fishes. The most important problem that confronted them and which Non-co-operation had so far failed to solve finally was the Hindu-Muslim problem They must go to the root of the disease, find out the remedy and then apply it with courage and conviction.

NATIONAL PACT.

He said, he could not anticipate the report of the Sub-Committee drafting a National Pact, but could only hope that when it was published, the leaders of the two communities and all others likely to be affected by it will not consider it from a national point of view, but also look at it from an international angle. They were building up a nation which had to take its place among other nations of the world and unless they subordinated the non-vital communal differences to the needs of such nation-building, they could not succeed in their work. The first article of their future constitution of India must provide an absolute religious liberty to all religions and denominations subject only to such restrictions as were inevitable for the general maintenance of law and order. According to their ideas the future Swarajya Government should not be at liberty to use public funds for any religious or denominational purpose whatsoever. He was however, afraid that in the prevailing atmosphere of mistrust and suspicion of reprisals and revenges, the proposed pact had very little chance of a fair consideration at the hands of the two communities. The very first thing to do was, to create opportunities for bringing the communities together for social and national ends. The Congress was the only organisation which could undertake this work. He was therefore, going to propose definite measures with the above object in view for the consideration of and adoption by the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. One of these proposals aimed at the appointment of a Provincial Board of conciliation, consisting of about fifty to sixty representative members, taken from different parts of the province. One half of them may be Congressmen and the other half to be selected from those not belonging to the Congress.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Referring to Council elections, Lala Lajpat Rai said, as far as the Hindus of the Punjab were concerned, it was a matter of gratification to find that the Congress was still a living force, but he could not say the same about the Mahomedans. Continuing, Lala Lajpat Rai said, the triple Boycott of the Congress was dead and as practical problems of the day, they existed no more. He however, would not like the Congress to be altogether indifferent as to what happened in the Council Chambers. The Councils wielded great power, at least for mischief and they could not adopt an attitude of indifference towards them. He would not refuse to give his compatriots in the Assembly and Councils such help as he could give from outside by way of advice, but beyond this they as Congressmen might dismiss the Councils altogether from the Congress programme for the next three years. The question was not going back to Nagpur, but of taking a firm hold of Bardoli, where Mahatma Gandhi left the Non-co-operation coach In order to do this, they must organise the Congress Committees anew, so that the next time the movement assumed an aggressive form, which sooner or later it must. It should have no fear of collapse on the imprisonment of the topmost leaders.

INDIFFERENCE TOWARDS HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

Concluding his address, Lala Lajpat Rai said some of our friends in Southern and Western India do not seem to sufficiently realise the seriousness of the situation created by the Hindu-Muslim problem in Northern India. They seem to be disposed to treat it lightly and do not seem to be prepared to attach that importance to it, which it deserves. "I can only tell them that if they continue in their present attitude of indifference, they will be doing so at their peril If Hindu-Muslim quarrels are not checked, they might engulf the whole country and might wreck the national movement beyond any possibilities of redemption."

VICEROY ON MOPLAH RISING.

CLEMENCY MEASURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

The Private Secretary to His Excellency has sent the following letter to the President, Himayathul Islam Sabha, Calicut in reply to an address presented to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Sabha:—I am desired by His Excellency the Viceroy to acknowledge the receipt of the address of your Sabha and to thank you for your loyal greetings and welcome. His Excellency regrets that his numerous engagements will not permit of his finding time for a visit to Malabar His Excellency greatly deplores the unfortunate outbreak which occurred in Malabar and is now past history. It is recognised that the crime and folly of the late rebellion have been bitterly realized and sincerely repented. A heavy burden of responsibility rests on those who first aroused blind passions among the ignorant masses in Malabar. Nevertheless it was inevitable that those who subsequently took part in the rebellion should have to suffer for the miseries and losses they inflicted upon others. It was necessary for the ends of justice to restore and maintain law and order to punish the guilty and award compensation for damage. These measures His Excellency observes have been tempered by clemency of those found to have been implicated in the rebellion by duly constituted tribunals. A large proportion has already been admitted to clemency in different forms varying with the degree of gravity of their offences. Moreover, in the measures taken for relief, deserving Moplahs have been treated with same consideration as other sufferers and even the families of rebels were not denied assistance His Excellency desires it to be understood that it is the primary duty of Government to maintain peace and executive justice but once they have been established it is his earnest desire to promote pacification and the restoration to normal conditions. To this end the sentences inflicted on the guilty are continually under examination and he will cause the representation made to him by your Sabha to be carefully considered by the local Government.

Your Sabha has drawn attention to a number of questions of local interest to your community and country which lie within the sphere of the activities of the local Government. His Excellency the Viceroy desires me to assure you that he will bring these to the notice of H. E. the Governor of Madras, of whose sympathy in all that concerns your welfare you may rest assured.

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

At quarter to twelve to-day His Excellency Lord Reading received addresses from various bodies, including the Landholders' Association, and the Madras Chamber of Commerce, each of which urged its respective claims for His Excellency's consideration.

MADRAS, Dec. 8

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Reading were welcomed by the Madras Corporation. The address urged a reduction in Provincial contribution to the Imperial Government.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has sent a telegram expressing liveliest stisfaction with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit.

THE CHANGE IN GOVERNORSHIP.

The "Indian Nationalist" writes:—

Anglo-Indian panegyrists of Sir Georg Lloyd claim that "he was one who placed public service above mere dialectics." In a sen this is true. He lost no time in reconnoiteri the ground, and rapidly came to the conclu that the Bombay Presidency offered a vas field for the advancement of British busines interests in India. In the Sukkur Barrag scheme, it was the interest of Lancashire whic predominated, and a scheme the realisation which offered a sure and steady supply cotton from a subject portion of the Empir was advanced with precipitate hurry. The Reclamation scheme was pushed in preference the development of the northern part of Bom bay as it would serve primarily the interests the European business community in Bombay, and the military exigencies of the Governmen of India. The Anglo-Indian business community has reason to be grateful to the late Governor. Their Press can exult in the spectacle that his administration has opened out fur ther avenues for British exploitation of India "British brains and British energy hav raised peerless irrigation monuments in Indi and in Egypt," so we are informed in a re cent five column panegyric on Sir Georg Lloyd, and the Indian may immediately as why it was not Indian brains, and India energy which were encouraged in India, an Egyptian brains and Egyptian energy Egypt. We must not fail to refer to the apprehension in the mind of the Indian public that in these vast engineering undertakings technically trained Indian talent is not allowed full scope encouragement being give to a number of foreign, by which we mean, English job-hunters.

Sir George Lloyd reminded recently som half a dozen self-styled leaders of India labour that his Government were the natural guardians of the masses and that for the physical and mental development, they ha spared no exertions. The housing policy of Si George Lloyd was an illuminating exampl of his guardianship. Those "satires in stones" the Development Chawls, condemned oy work ing class opinion, have been a piece of reck less extravagance. For all the giagant schemes which Sir George Lloyd initiated this Presidency will one day have to foot th bill and it will be a heavy one. It is hope that his successor is not gifted with the kin of brilliance with which Sir George Lloy was so richly endowed.

STEEL INDUSTRY.

E. I. R. CO'S OBJECTION AGAINST PROTECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

At the Tariff Board enquiry to-day the East Indian Railway Company expressed their considered opinion that the increase in the price of steel resulting from the raising of the import duty to 33—1/3 per cent. would be likely to retard the construction of railways in India. Mr. G. L. Colvin, Agent of the East Indian Railway was examined by the Board. During his oral examination Mr. Colvin was assisted by Mr. B. Sevens, the Chief Auditor Mr. J. Grove White, the Manager of the Manufacturing Works at Jamlapur and Mr. W. C. Mould, the Manager of the Workshops at Lillooah. As regards the annual consumption of steel by the East Indian Railway witness replied that their estimated annual requirements could be taken at an average of, say 23,000 tons of rails and 7,000 tons of the rolled section. That amount would be Rs. 19,81,000 and Rs. 20,09,000 without duty. Import duty of 10 per cent. would amount to Rs. 1,92,000 on capital and Rs. 2,01,000 revenue. If the duty was raised to 33—1/3 per cent, the charge on capital and revenue would be Rs. 6,60,000 and Rs. 6,70,000 respectively. Owing to the enhancement of the import duty the additional expenditure would come to Rs. 4,62,000. If this enhanced duty was extended to the finished structure their additional expenditure would come to Rs. 5,82,000 for coaches and Rs. 10,89,000 for waggons. Their average annual requirements of waggons, roughly were 2,000. Thus the total additional expenditure that would result from the enhancement of the import duty from 10 to 33—1/3 per cent was Rs. 21,33,000 on the capital account and Rs. 2,69,000 on the revenue account.

Mr. Colvin added there will also be an additional charge to the railway revenue on account of the interest at 5—1/2 per cent. per annum on the additional capital expenditure of Rs. 21,33,000 which amounts to roughly Rs. 1,17,000; thus bringing the estimated additional annual expenditure on account of the proposed increase of import duty on steel to about Rs. 30 lakhs. With such a heavy additional expenditure it seems evident that it will be difficult to make reductions in the rates and fares and I am of opinion that the increased expenditure must eventually lead to an attempt to increase the rates. The establishment of steel industry in India is, I consider, desirable provided only that it can compete with the imported article without further assistance such as is already provided by the present import duty, sea freight, landing charges, lower rail rates and railway rebate on raw materials to certain existing iron and steel works. Assuming that the industry cannot be established without protection and that it is decided that assistance is to be given, it appears to me that it should be given by means of Government subsidy on the examined costs of production. A subsidy should in my opinion prove less than an outright increase in import duty at the rate contemplated.

VIEWS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

I may add that the question of increasing the import duty on steel has recently received consideration by the Boards of Indian Railway Companies who have addressed the Secretary of State for India with a request that their views may be placed before the Government of India.

The Boards are of opinion that an import duty of 33—1/3 per cent. would raise the price of steel and other steel products to such an extent as to add very seriously to the capital and revenue expenditure of railways and would necessitate a further increase in railway rates. If the present very very moderate standard of net earnings is to be maintained the Boards agree that the maintenance of the steel industry in India is admittedly a matter of national importance, but they are averse on economic grounds to a high protective tariff which would affect the development of Indian industries and be a great hardship on the small consumers throughout the country and consequently retard the growth of railway earnings. They foresee the effect of the proposed tariff upon imported locomotives and they are of opinion that if it is proved that the additional protection is needed to maintain the steel industry in India it should be afforded by means of a bounty or subsidy and not by an increase in the tariff.

As regards the cost of wagons, Mr. Colvin stated that during the last one year the total cost per wagon had come down from Rs. 8,143 to 4,927. This large fall was presumably due to a return to normal conditions. He was of opinion that the most economical way of dealing with the supply of stock was for railways to develop their own works, but so long as the price of imported wagons remained approximately near the present figure it was doubtful whether it would be economical for the railways to undertake the work of wagon building.

In reply to Mr. Ginwala as to whether this drop of about 50 per cent in the cost of wagon was due to the dumping by the continental manufacturers, Mr. Colvin said he had nothing to do with dumping. He was not prepared to answer any question of which he knew nothing.

The Begum of Bhopal, Chancellor, will preside over the second Convocation of the Muslim University on 20th January.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

FAREWELL THOUGHTS.

(BY ALPHA.)

Sir George Lloyd has left India and we have now to carry another party in the gilded palanqueen. It was Sir George Lloyd's foible to imagine himself a man of robust judgment and constructive genius. He affected to scorn the dreams of poets and philosophers, and turned it to his credit that he was a materialist. We sometimes come across people who have nothing to say in company though they are self-important, and they put themselves on easy terms with the world by pretending that they are by nature reserved. Still waters run deep and it is refreshing if others mistake your vacant silence for profound cogitation. In his apprehension of these higher traits of human life and emotion, Sir George was colour-blind. Though a defect, he persuaded himself that it was an attribute of perfection in a super-man; and Sir George Lloyd was a failure whenever he figured as a speaker on subjects other than masonry and water-supply. Of imagination and of the secret of love that transmutes things odious into things sweet, he had no notion. His mind possessed the methodism of a plumber or a bricklayer. Wordsworth's primrose was a primrose to Sir George Lloyd and nothing else. I don't think the sight of the moon ever inspired him to write a juvenile sonnet; he must have wondered at its value as so much Stilton cheese. In his first Convocation Address in the University, he betrayed his philistine mind. If any had called him a tyrant, he would have welcomed the reproach, because it implied powers and decision of character. Himself the lord of law, he advised young Bombay to be the slave of Law. His mind was essentially narrow. Imagine the composure with which he dismissed Mahatma's jest about the denial of a newspaper! With a lightning stroke of fairplay he declares that the best way of being able to see a newspaper is to be out of jail. It seemed to him a *ukase* of iridescent power and appropriateness, the masterstroke of a lion-tamer. Having said it, he had, of course, to adhere to the pregnant view. He was not a man to be trifled with nor would allow on himself the taint of vacillation. In his erratic pettiness, he was a descendant of Sir Hudson Lowe who conscientiously guarded St. Helena and hurled pin-prick shafts on grounds of propriety. Poor Sir Hudson had no other job to do except keep his prisoner in order and in humility. If Sir George Lloyd were a poorer man and put in charge of Yerrada Jail he would have tirelessly walked about the place with baton, sword and gun. Born rich he has had other opportunities of feverish exertion. He burst into engineering activity. He was a glutton for plans and contracts, but being only an ardent amateur, he was tossed up and down on the blanket by the experts. This is not the place or the time to count up the number of bares he has started in all directions. He was at his best pronouncing a benediction on a bridge or a dam or a structure whose size could be held up as beating the marvel of the Pyramids. In his precipitate rush, he had the whole of the Engineering profession spurring him. They ought to erect for him an altar wherein they might celebrate the memory of their god-father with the ritual of shovel and pick-axe. He has left them the heritage of a generation. The nature of Sir George Lloyd could not be described in terms of goodness or greatness, not because of any Bismarckian enigma but because it is a case of premature hardening. He loved to be him and the Indian Governor who is not able to indulge in his fancies, whether as constitutional pundit or educationist, or economist or strategist, ought to be reckoned a fool. He has a pedestal on which to pose. Sir George Lloyd never over-did his part as a constitution expert but he is not the one to flinch from improving upon Blackstone. The banishment of Mr. Horniman, I have heard it said, does not strike him as a piece of wrong doing. Since he has the infallible consciousness of being right, why not add to it the convenience of having a potential enemy out of the way? Above the spirit of craven vindicativeness there is the gesture of the Roman Consul who said "what I have written, I have written." So Mr. Horniman is away, with all his artillery of controlscandals which he had developed at the time of his arrest. Sir George Lloyd is great and stolid, and the event at least averted one of the most ruthless indictments of which Horniman was master. I have often speculated on what might have happened to Horniman's personality if it had been brought into active Association with Mahatma Gandhi. Horniman was at times erratic, but he was fundamentally high-souled; and I am sure if Horniman had been brought for six months in the radiance of discipleship, there would have been a marvellous attainment of power in the man, with the dross burnt out and the worth enriched a hundred-fold. And much as I love Horniman, I think I should have adored him if he had the fiery disciple of Mahatma Gandhi to undergo for a short while. Horniman had in him the flame of love abounding, smoky and flickering at times but the contact of Gandhi might have raised it into a leaping column of incandescent purity and power. How can we forgive Sir George Lloyd?

"STEEL FRAME'S" CASE AGAINST INDIANS.

"PERENNIALLY ASKING FOR MORE"

HEATED EVIDENCE BEFORE LEE COMMISSION.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

A comprehensive, outspoken and elaborately argued Note has been submitted by the C. P. and Berar Commission Association whose spokesmen were examined by the Lee Commission this morning. The Association consists of 95 I. C. S., officers and five others permanently appointed to the Commission and presents the case on behalf of the European members. Though the general conclusions of the Association and the specific measures of relief suggested are practically the same as those already put forward by the other I. C. S. Associations and the European Government Servants' Association, their detailed examination of the Reformed regime, its effects and future implications and the contrasting of its present phases to the prospects held out by the Montford report, the hand of Indian politician, and the shortcomings of the Indian judiciary compared with Europeans afford very interesting reading. Another witness examined was Khan Bahadur Nabi Buksh Mahomed Hussain of the Bombay Civil Service.

The Commission Association considers that gradual transfer of the duties performed by the I. C. S. is not feasible at present. The only practicable line of advance seems to be to continue gradually increasing the infusion of an Indian personnel. There should thus be a Service of Indians controlled by the Government of India side by side with Europeans under the Secretary of State. The Association proceeds, "It must be remembered that the only forms of administration India has ever known in historical time have been of a strictly centralized bureaucratic character. The Moghul rule was a far more rigidly centralized bureaucracy than ever known to India under the British rule. The provincialization of Services will mean such a break with the past Indian administrative history and will involve such a readjustment of the machinery of Government to which the people have for centuries been accustomed that the change must necessarily be made with the greatest possible caution.

RAPID INDIANISATION DANGEROUS.

It seems, therefore, but commonsense to introduce period of administrative transition during which the old bureaucratic formation will be retained though the personnel will be Indianized. When the necessary experience has been gained by Indians on administrative lines which are familiar to the people, it will be time enough to consider the feasibility of more vital structural changes, directed to the introduction of provincial self-government on the Western model. To couple rapid Indianisation of personnel with a sudden change in administrative structure will place too heavy a burden on the old foundations of an Eastern Government.

In the more remote future, as the system of provincial autonomy develops, the present duties and functions of the I. C. S. could be gradually transferred to Services constituted on a provincial basis. At any rate, the Association considers that in its province (C. P. and Berar) such a transfer should be long delayed as the reformed government is still immature and the relations between the Executive and the Legislature have not yet stabilized and material, in this relatively backward province, is not yet available to justify provincialization. But so long as the I. C. S. continues, European officers must be under the Secretary of State. As for the European element, the Association lays down that if the British character of the administration is to be maintained and transmitted in any degree to the Indianised government in future, then the proportion of fifty per cent. Europeans in the Service is considered the minimum for the purpose of control and guidance, and should be gradually worked before any decision is made about further reduction. At least for the next ten years, recruitment of Europeans and Indians should be half and half. In the past, every concession, however large in respect of Indianisation, has only intensified the demand for more. It is, therefore, strongly urged that any proportion now fixed should be followed by an emphatic declaration that it would not be changed for another ten years at least.

INDIAN vs. ENGLISH JUDGES.

So far as the minimum of the European element is concerned, the Association is very emphatic. "If they (Europeans) are not to be effective, then sooner they are eliminated entirely as Administrative and Executive officers and transformed into expert advisers, the better for themselves and for India. It would be impracticable to keep a few European officials in isolated positions oppressed on all sides by Indian public opinion, by Indian colleagues and assistants and by the Indianized Government." The Association next examines the assertion that the Indian is peculiarly fitted for judicial work and that the European Civilian Judge is unfitted and should be eliminated. It says the theory of the fitness of the Indian arises from two faulty arguments: firstly, the current belief that inferior work by the judiciary does not matter very much and seconly, the Indian's undoubted talent for elaborating the technicalities of Law. The Association points out that, though mistakes in judicial administration do not give rise to dramatic results of a failure, say, to cope with a riot or famine yet they have an insidious cumulative effect on the general administration that in the long run it is more disastrous than any riot. Again a talent for technicality does not necessarily lead to sound administration of justice but may frequently frustrate it. For instance, in the criminal branch of Law, it has been found necessary to elaborate the system of check and supervision by the District Magistrate or Sessions Judge which works better if such Magistrate or Judge is an Englishman and that, if this supervision were removed the administration of criminal justice would quickly deteriorate. The Engishman appears to take his part in these posts more seriously than his Indian collegue and has a finer sense of fitness of punishments. As the Sessions Judge, also, he faces a murder trial in a spirit of greater detachment. The time for the rapid removal of control of the European District Magistrate and Sessions Judge has not yet come. On the Civil side, the weakness of the Indian Judge is the tendency to over-elaboration and subtlety. His love for a "fine point" frequently blinds him to the broad issues of the case. He is much too fond of case law and his tendency to base his decisions on reported rulings instead of on the plain words of a statute seems growing with his increasing legal acumen. The Indian Judge usually treats such rulings seriously and his judgments often attain to dimensions out of all proportion to the interests at stake or the difficulties of the dispute. The result is delay in the administration of justice which has frequently called down the wrath of Their Lordships of the Privy Council. To this surcharged atmosphere of technicality and subtlety, the English Civilian judge brings a refreshing breeze of common sense. His legal education is sometimes meagre and such as he may pick up as he carries on his daily work; frequently it is that of an English barrister sometimes it has been obtained at one of the British Universities and transcends anything obtainable in India. But whatever his legal training he usually has the instinct to remember that he is paid to administer justice according to the best of his ability and not to spin legal webs or to lose the interests of litigants in a morass of technicalities, delays and expense. He takes the place in India of public opinion in England and, without him, the leading case of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce would become the type, not merely the monument, of Indian practice. The Association, therefore, recommends, at present, that the proportion of fifty per cent. British in the higher judicial posts be maintained to secure accurate and prompt despatch of judicial business.

EFFICIENCY IN DANGER.

The Association concedes the desirability of Indians being trained as Secretaries to Government but opposes any hard and fast rule. Continuing the Association, after pointing out the position in pre-Reform days asserts that the reforms were not necessiated by the failure of the I. C. S. or the breakdown of the administrative machinery. "The pronouncement of August 1917, was dictated not by the exigencies of the Indian political situation, but by the wish of British Government to grant unsought a special concession to this country. The Indian Civil Service leaves behind it a long record of successful work in a country, which is at the main contented with its standard of administration. Its moral claim, therefore, for adequate safeguards, restoring to it the security of the pre-Reform period and for compensation for losses which it has meanwhile sustained is immeasurably strengthened. As an inevitable consequence of the Reforms, the essential British character of the administration is already being undermined. The change may not, for the moment, be apparent, it may be glossed over by idealists like the authors of the Montague-Chelmsford report who visualized future for the I. C. S. during which it would inspire the Indian agency which was to take its place with the spirit of the old regime. But with the goal of self-governing institutions, India must develop on her own lines and there are already signs of an irreconcilable reaction against all that—not only British rule —but what Western civilization stands for. The spirit of her representative administration must be oriental and not accidental. Whether this was realized or not by those responsible for the August pronouncement, the fact remains that the British Cabinet, by the promise of self-government institutions, to India, has for the future discarded the hitherto essentially British character of its disinterestedness and scrupulous impartiality. In future, the standard of administration will be largely dictated by the Indian politician practising his arts in a country peculiarly susceptible to faction and intrigue and to caste and class and religious influences and this in itself must render especially difficult, the successful employment of the best class of Englishmen in a subordinate capacity in India."

"UTOPIANS ANTICIPATIONS."

The Association, next contrasts what it calls the "Utopian anticipations" of the Montford report with their fulfilment. All the remommendations of this report regarding the Services have been disregarded due to the hostility of educated Indian opinion. "This attitude of hostility to the European services by educated Indians and Indian politicians of whatever hue is the real explanation of the present plight of Services." In a country where refusal to vote a welcome address to the Duke of Connaught could be openly discussed in the Legislative Council, where the arrival of the Prince of Wales was the signal for violent anti-foreign riots, the proposals for the amelioration of the Service conditions could hardly fail to meet with strong Indian opposition, it is believed the Home Government has been willing to help the British Services in India but its efforts have been rendered nugatory by political obstruction in India. The Association considers that both the central and local Governments have not been able to withstand political pressure that the Government of India has been steadily refusing to grant any concession to the Services, that the hostility to the Service and the political pressure of Indians have neutralized even the Governor's effectiveness as a protector of the Services under the instrument of instructions, because, if the Governor flouts Indian opinion, he finds himself immediately confronted with a flood of newspaper attacks and challenging resolutions in the Legislature which would at once attract the Government of India's attention and require his explanation. The Association also remembers that the O'Donnel circular was issued in India at the very time when Mr. Lloyd George was maturing his "steel frame" speech and that in June, 1921. Mr. Montagu promised in the House of Commons a comprehensive resolution dealing with the condition of the Service whereas this comprensive resolution only announced that no further revision of pay could be undertaken. And now the Royal Commission has been appointed which has been openly condemned by the Assembly and appointed, there is reason to believe, in opposition to the wishes of the Government of India. The Association remembers too Mr. Montagu's instant disavowal of the Premier's pronouncement as soon as he was out of office. The hostility of Legislature towards the Service has been further proved by their reduction of travelling allowances —the only votable item regarding the Service.

Further more a most casual reference to the utterances of Indian politicians will show that they are exercising their whole influence under the Reforms in expediting the departure of the Service men from this country These instances, says the Association, are given to show the influence of Indian opinion adverse to concessions to the Service. "Government may refuse to meet the issue which has logically resulted from its policy. But to the Service it is obvious that this Indianisation must be rapid resulting in the disappearance from the Indian administration of its British character along with the British personnel. The Service strongly deprecates the idea that it is hostile to the Reforms. It fully appreciates the circumstances which led up to them and frankly recognizes not only that the step is not irrevocable but also that it is the duty of the Services to make the Reforms a success if this is possible. Obviously the future of the Services must as such be subordinated to the best interests of the people of India. And if the disappearance of the Indian Civil Service is deemed necessary to the development of popular control in India, then it should disappear. But that does not absolve the Secretary of State from his responsibility for meting out a reasonably fair treatment to individual members of the Service who were recruited under conditions, express and implied, which have been radically altered and who were recruited in the expectation formerly encouraged by the Government but now falsified that certain prospects and securities of service were assured to them. The Secretary of State's despatch of April last defining the term 'prospects' excluding high appointments above time-scale is quoted as another instance of concession to political pressure. It is further pointed out that Service officers belong to no profession as such and their obligations in respect of insurance and education of children have already been incurred at a high scale and in the absence of employment scope at Home at present, they strongly feel that in addition to proportionate pension they must have compensation for loss of career at the rate of two months' pay a year subject to a maximum of three years' pay.

RECOGNITION OF REAL POSITION OF I. C. S.

As regards compensation the Association notes with concern that no direct enquiry is to be made as to the losses to members already sustained as a result of the Reforms. The Association discloses that in the original form in which first the item of questionnaire on Service conditions was drafted and circulated in England, enquiries were made as to the effect of the Reform on the general condition of the Services and particularly as to any recent change in the prospects and amenities of the Service. But this item has now been omitted having regard possibly to the political inconvenience of such a question. The Association feels that the first question in its new form seems to accept the present position as in itself satisfactory and merely asks whether that position is adequately safeguarded. Against such avoidance of an important issue the Association strongly protests. Lord Lee had declared that the examination of Service grievances forms a very important and urgent part of the work of the Commission and chief of these grievances, the Association points out is the recent deterioration of the conditions of Service.

The Association appeals to the Royal Commission in the following terms "What the Association now presses upon members of the Royal Commission is the need for recognition of the real position of members of the I. C. S. recruited under the old regime. Attempts will surely be made before the Commamission to belittle the consequences for Service of the Reforms; to pretend as some have done that there is still a fine career before the civilian in India; to deny that the conditions of employment have been radically altered. It will be pointed out that only some seventy members of the Service have taken proportionate pensions, their want of professional qualifications, their increasing disqualification as a result of foreign residence and the factor of unemployment at home will be disregarded and this will be used as an argument to show that their grievances are not substantial. Their moral claim for substantial relief will thus be questioned, the doubt so raised will be held to justify insistence on the weakeness of their legal guarantees. Of that weakness the Service is only too well aware; but it has sufficient confidence in the good faith of the British Government to believe that, if the real facts of the situation are disclosed, the moral obligation that rests upon that Government of granting adequate protection and adequate compensation to the Service will no longer be evaded."

ABOLITION OF ALL-INDIA SERVICES

In his replies Mr. Nabi Buksh Muhammed Hussain of Bombay Civil Service pleads for the abolition of the All-India Services as such and their substitution by superior provincial service of two distinct sections, Europeans recruited in Europe and Indians recruited in India. The European element would supply the necessary guidance and direction and would go on gradually decreasing. He believes that for the next twenty years fifty per cent of the European element in the Civil Service and the Police must be retained to maintain an efficient standard of administration and to preserve the balance between conflicting communities. Mere catchwords of politicians about unity are idle and will be idle for a long time to come. So far as he can see ahead the minimum number of appointments that should ultimately be prescribed for Indians in this Presidency should be one member of Executive Council in Lieu of one or two non-official Indian members, three secretaries, three deputy secretaries, two commissionerships, half the number of district charges and inferior appointments of assistant collector in proportion to the above appointments. In the Services other than the Civil Service and Police he would reduce the European element to experts alone. The essential European element should be recruited consistent with their and India's self-respect. Pay should be such as to attract the best, recruits and adequate security of tenure and opportunities for promotion should be guaranteed, if necessary, even by a statutory guarantee. A revised scale of pay, he considers, suitable except that the maximum be raised to Rs. 3,000 and free passage to an officer and his family be granted. If European training is necessary for the Indian, he should be sent at State expense rather than paid differently for the whole life. Mr. Nabi Buksh emphatically states that the Indian material appointed direct to the Provincial Service and the I. C. S. is absolutely the same. In provincialising the Civil Service, therefore, he would fix for superior grade Rs. 1,200-75-2,0 and for inferior 350-50-1,200. Mr. Nabi Buksh points out that much of the antagonism to the Services now in evidence is due to the alarm caused by the fact that the continuance of the All-India Service controlled by the Secretary of State inevitably implied the postponement of Dominion status at least for another thirty years and that this alarm will disappear if the European element is appointed by Provincial Governments.

A HEATED EXAMINATION.

For oral examination, the C. P. and Berar Commission was represented by Mr. D G. Mitchell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Legal Secretary and Secretary C. P. Legislative Council. The examination proved heated when Mr. Basu was questioning the witness.

Lord Lee observed in the beginning that the document submitted by the Commission was at places strikingly phrased and contained highly contentious debatable matter which the Chairman humourously remarked his friend (pointing to Mr. Samarth) might like to form subject of a Parliamentary debate. The Chairman passed over this contentious matter and confined himself to questions of Service conditions. Referring to the statement about loss to service by the abolition of posts Lord Lee observed that Governments all over the world were retrenching and that if similarly the Government in India thought it should do away with posts not required, what objection had the Civil Service to such a course?

Witness replied that if those reductions were absolutely necessary it was right that compensation be granted to those who were affected adversely At Home Navy and Army Officers were compensated after being axed by the Geddes Report.

Mr. Basu and Mr. Samarth pursued this point further. They pointed out that there additions of appointments and reductions of unnecessary posts were a normal feature of governmental machinery. Mr. Samarth gave a specific instance that the witness had joined in 1903 when he had no prospect of Judicial Commissioner and Financial Commissioner's appointments which were created in the Central Provinces after witness' appointment. Would witness claim compensation for that appointment which was created after he had joined service, if it was abolished now?

Mr. Mitchell said he was speaking for the entire cadre and that at any rate this would form a grievance in the case of those who had joined after the appointment had been created.

Sir Reginald Craddock asked witness whether it was not a fact that due to smaller number of higher appointments in the Central Provinces the I. C. S. men were reluctant to serve in that province?

Witness.—That is so.

OBJECTION TO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Samarth.—Then do you mean that these higher posts were created only to supply deficiency of higher posts in the Central Provinces?

Mr. Mitchell denied and further examined by Sir Habibullah explained that his service was not opposed to the abolition of any post if it was considered absolutely necessary in the interest of good government, but they did take strong objection to the change in machinery at the pressure of the Legislative Council when disappearance of such a post was not desirable.

Replying to Lord Lee witness assured loyalty to Reforms and that they did not seek to obstruct but that the process must be undertaken with due caution.

Mr. Kaul mentioned that witness had stated in his memorandum that the Services must subordinate their interest to that of the people of the country and even disappear altogether when the same interest so demanded. Witness replied that it should be read with another condition that at present at least half of the personnel recruited hereafter must be European and that for preserving eficiency the control of the Secretary of State over the European element must continue.

Asked by Mr. Samarth witness said that in the Central Provinces it would take probably ten years at the rate of fifty per cent Indian recruitment to bring the strength of Indians in the cadre to forty per cent.

Replying to Lord Lee Mr. Mitchell explained the difficulty of preparing a typical budget as items of expense so widely differed according to personal idiosyncracies of officers. He had fixed the claim on bread issues and had asked for an average increase of Rs. 120 p.m. Lord Lee wanted to know whether witness knew that he was demanding an average increase much higher than the Bombay I. C. S. Association. Witness admitted that he had not acquainted himself with the Bombay base. Thereupon Lord Lee regretted that no attempt had been made to co-ordinate these demands and that varying figures were being presented in different provinces.

CHILDREN'S EDUCATION.

Mr. Mitchell referred to the press report attributing to Lord Lee a statement that he considered the budget of I. C. S. in the U. P. giving the figure of pound three hundred for children's education at Home as excessive and asked whether that was his Lordship's opinion. Lord Lee admitted that he has considered £330 excessive compared with European Government Servants Association's demand at £200. His opinion was that £330 was above normal. Mr. Mitchell expressed readiness to put in receipts to prove that the expense was not less than £300. Lord Lee observed that the expense could even be £800 but that was not normal.

Witness was next examined on his demand in respect of free passages on leave of eight months in every four years, with the proviso that Government would direct every officer to take leave when it fell due to order to recoup his health at Home.

Mr. Basu asked witness whether he knew that during the East India Company days when there were no steamships, Europeans did not go Home very often and were as a result better acquainted with Indian conditions than the Civilian officer to-day?

Lord Lee.—But then he died early.

Mr. Mitchell.—Death rate in those days was perfectly appalling.

MAKING BEST OF A BAD JOB

Mr. Basu next mentioned that in the budgets previously presented to the Commission demands had been put forward for the expense of sending wives to hills as well as free passage to Home. Was it not the husband who remained in the plains might be justified in asking for free passage to recoup his health but not the wife who had always been kept in a cool climate?

Witness replied that the life in the hill did not enable their wives to maintain good health. It was only making the best of a bad job. Moreover wives bore children.

The examination next centred round additional safeguards asked for protection. Professor Coupland observed that while witness considered the existing safeguards inoperative had he thought of any definite scheme to meet their point?

Mr. Mitchell confessed that his Association had not considered details. The Professor thereupon suggested whether witness viewed favourably the system of putting up the claims of Service men to the Secretary of State for compensation if he felt aggrieved? Witness.—That might suit the purpose.

Mr. Kaul.—Or would you like to have a sort of judicial tribunal such as has been already suggested?

Witness.—I don't think High Court Judges should be brought into this question. I think the Secretary of State's protection will be best.

Sir Habibullah.—What about a special and impartial tribunal if one such is set up?

Mr. Mitchell.—A statutory Public Service Commission is already provided for.

Question.—Would you have that?

Answer.—Not without knowing its position (laughter).

Sir Reginald Craddock.—Even at present you can memorialise the Government of India and the Secretary of State?

Witness.—But that involves enormous delays.

Professor Coupland.—Isn't it an extremely circuitous route with no right of direct approach to the Secretary of State?

Answer.—That is so.

Sir Habibullah.—But would you not give a chance to the Local Government to present their point of view?

"A FIXED STAR."

Witness.—I am afraid I have not worked out the details of the scheme. At present the Secretary of State is a fixed Star. I want him to come into the solar system (laughter). Lord Lee was heard to remark, that after this morning's telegrams the Secretary of State did not look like a fixed star (renewed laughter).

Replying to Mr. Kaul Mr. Mitchell said proper guidance and control of the subordinate officer would be only one of qualifications for fitting Indians to take up superior appointments.

Mr. Kaul.—Is it not that European administrative officers have received support from Indian officers?

Mr. Mitchell.—I would rather not answer that.

I. C. S. AND INDIAN ASPIRATIONS.

Mr. Basu next examined witness. He observed that the tone and temper of the representation submitted by the witness' association was such that he had come prepared in the morning to blow to wind every one of the points and would have taken a whole day in that process but that in view of the President's observations that the matter was highly contentious he would not do so and that as witness had rightly chosen to give evidence in public he did not doubt the press would deal with it. He reminded witness that when the reforms were introduced Indians were not satisfied with it and that by mutual concessions both Europeans and Indians were to swallow the bitter pill. But that the Rowlatt Bill followed by the way the Punjab disturbances were handled made the people declare that they would not have British rule at any cost and would rather have Afghan rule. And this was the chief basis for giving birth to non-cooperation.

Witness observed that was a very partial statement of the case.

Lord Lee said the line of examination should be stopped.

Mr. Basu thereupon referred to witness the statement that the Indian Civil Service had fostered self-government and asked witness to quote a single instance in which the Civil Service had promoted the political aspirations of the people. Rather they had always whittled down the good recommendations of the Commissions like the Aitchison Commission which had recommended 108 listed posts while due to Civilian opposition only 62 posts were given.

Witness protested against the allegation that the I. C. S. whittled down the proposals.

Mr. Basu.—Have not the I. C. S. members been both the dictators of policy and the executive to carry it out?

Witness replied in the negative. He quoted the instance of the part played by the civilian in developing local self-government.

Mr. Basu reminded witness that although as far back as 1833 it was declared that the rights of Indians and Europeans would be equal, the proportion of Indians in the Indian Civil Service was negligible and that it was only Lord Lytton, the Viceroy's famous letter to the then Secretary of State that was responsible for opening the door to Indians as such in the I. C. S.

A BREEZE.

Lord Lee again addressing Mr. Basu observed that the questions were not quite relevent.

Mr. Basu said he was only trying to take the witness through historical facts to prove the fallacy of his observations.

Mr. Mitchell said he was quite prepared to answer in the light of his own knowledge of history but in those replied he could not bind his Association which had not briefed him in that respect

Lord Lee explained that the terms of reference of the Commission precluded any such historical questions.

Mr. Basu represented that he was delving into the past because witness had referred to the past and because he wanted to show that the existing situation is a legacy of the past.

Mr. Samarth quoted figures to prove that the witness' statement that Indianisation had already proceeded at a pace far in excess of authoritative anticipations was exaggerated.

Witness did not agree.

Mr. Nabi Bux Muhammed Hussain was next examined. He opposed recruitment of Indians in London and had provided for superior provincial civil service to be filled by examination as well as nomination. Nomination he urged only to maintain the balance between communities. Replying to Lord Lee he said even now the All-India services were provincial services for all practical purposes.

Repiying to Sir Habibullah. He urged modification of the Government of India Act so that one or two Indian Members in the Executive Council should belong to the Service. When reminded this would mean three service men and one non-official Indian. Mr. Nabi Bux declared that he looked at the point of view of Indian and European proportion and not official and non-official.

Sir Habibullah.—I am glad to hear that.

Mr. Nabi Bux advocated lower salary for Indians and replying to Mr. Kaul did not agree that provincialisation of service would mean the lowering of efficiency. Indians appointed directly to the Provincial Service and to the I. C. S. were in his opinion equally competent. He thought fifty per cent of the European element would be necessary for another 20 years unless in the meanwhile they could tide over their communal differences.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' EVIDENCE.

BOMBAY, Dec. 7.

Mr. W.L.C. Trench, Principal College of Engineering, Poona, and Mr. C. G. Inglis appeared next on behalf of the Civil Engineers Association and Mr. Maddock and Mr. H.G. Grimwood on behalf Specialist Officers Association.—These Associations had put in several written statements. Lord Lee again expressed the hope that witnesses in future would render assistance to the Commission if they send in coordinated matter and concentrate on principal points to which special importance is attached. Lord Lee said that Engineers in asking for legal contract with the Secretary of State and a Parliamentary guarantee on the Irish analogy, were demanding even more safeguards than the I. C. S. possessed at present.

Mr. Inglis: "That is because existing guarantees even in the case of I. C. S. are not sufficient."

Witnesses had advocated that Indians with European qualifications should be mainly recruited in service and that as an incentive to proceed to London they be given Rs. 250/- p.m. overseas allowance.

Mr. Basu: Why not give them technical allowance of Rs. 75/-?

Mr. Trench. "Well that is too small."

Mr. Basu: "Rs. 75/- p.m. throughout life is not small."

Mr. Trench: "That is for Indian officers to decide, but I should give them whatever they ask for."

Lord Lee said Mr. Inglis had made an interesting suggestion that the existing anomaly under which highly paid officers were able to get houses cheaper than their juniors be removed by the adoption of pooling system in respect of house rent within a maximum of ten per cent. of pay.

Witness said that would remove existing grievance, in that respect.

Mr. Samarth drew attention to the suggestion that European element in Civil Engineers Service should remain at a minimum of forty-five per cent. for all time to come instead of the maximum as at present. He asked witness to explain what he meant by words "for all time." Mr. Trench said that so long as European element was required in India it must be at that figure. When it was not required it should to tatally removed. Replying to Mr. Potrie, he further explained that either they must have forty-five per cent. Europeans or none at all. Any proportion below that figure would result in injury to the fabric they wanted to maintain by retaining the European element.

Replying to Sir Cyril Jackson Mr. Trench said he wanted a High Court Judge to form a tribunal to decide on the case of infringement of safeguards to services and that it would be better if the same Judge heard the cases all over India. Perhaps only one case in a year would crop up.

Replying to Mr. Kaul he explained that the Judge would do this work in addition to his ordinary duties.

Replying to Lord Lee Mr. A.P. Maddock complained that the hopes held out to him by the India Office in their memorandum had not been fulfilled, for instance in respect of exchange value of rupee. Lord Lee after looking into the memorandum handed over by the witness remarked that the India Office had used qualifying phrases (laughter.)

Lord Lee asked whether any terms of contract had not been acted up to by Government. Witness replied they had been adhered to in his case. Mr. Maddock particularly drew attention to the complaint against officers of their service being appointed to 'special posts' by the Bombay Government and when they complained, Government of India replied that the matter was being referred to the Royal Commission.

Lord Lee: "Yes, I see the tendency of local Government and the Government of India to pass on such subjects to us."

Colonel Wood, Political Agent Kathiawar and Major Lang of the Political Department were next examined in private.

The Commission after hearing them adjourned till tomorrow when it is understood after public hearing the Commission will meet the members of the Bombay Government at an informal conference, in the afternoon.

P. W. D. REPRESENTATION.

BOMBAY, Dec. 7.

In its representation, the P.W.D. Specialist Officers' Association observes that India is probably the finest school in the world for the Irrigation Engineer and compares favourably with Europe as a field for training in Railway and Bridge Engineering. On the other hand, Sanitation, Architecture and Electrical engineering are extremely backword in India and to reply on this country as a training ground, at present, would mean the risk of stereotyping ideas and failure to progress on modern lines. Reduction of the European element would, therefore, depend upon the progress made in future in the development of these special branches in India. At present the specialist officers are recruited for five years and then brought on the permanent list. The Association considers that the specialists should be placed on all fours with Engineers of the P. W. D. and, like them, recruited on the permanent basis with a preliminary probationery period of only two years. Those officers, who have already put in two years' service, should be immediately brought on to the permanent list and so protected from dismissal to which the existing conditions of service and the powers given to the provincial government under the Reforms make them now peculiarly liable. The Association believes there is real need for India to retain permanently a small body of specialists trained in Architecture, Sanitation and Electrical engineering. Several grievances are put forward in respect of inadequacy of the Government contribution to the Specialist Officers, Provident Fund, which it is urged, should be declared non-votable. The Association emphasises that the service must be on All-India basis and not provincial. The Association points out that the Bombay Government has appointed some officers to special posts and thereby, unlike other officers, the pay, allowances and provident fund of such officers is non-votable. This should be rectified.

CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICE

The claims put forward by the Civil Engineers' Association in respect of pay and pensions are identical with those demanded yesterday by the Forest Association. It is pointed out that the service of the Engineers is, in fact, a security service and that Indianisation has already proceeded at an extremely rapid rate. Provincialisation of the service is opposed as it would result in narrowing the outlook and lack of initiative. It is emphasised that if European ideals and influence are to be maintained, the existing maximum of European recruitment of forty-five per cent. must be maintained as the minimum and that, owing to the lack of European recruits recently steps must be taken to strengthen the European element. It is opined that promotions from the provincial service have not been an unqualified success and that the recruitment of Indians with European training should be resorted to as far as possible and Indian students sent abroad for such training. In the case of Indian recruits, the Association considers that to prevent dual control and to ensure selection without religious or caste bias they must continue to be appointed by the Secretary of State. The present safeguard of the service must be retained and, in addition, some easily accessible method of submitting an infringement of them to an independent tribunal is urged. Free medical attendance is opposed and increase in pay to meet medical expenses is urged instead. The pooling system in respect of house rent is advocated.

OPIUM TO STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 7.

At the request of the Government of the Straits Settlements, the Government of India have agreed to the renewal of the agreement for the direct supply of opium at a fixed price to the Straits Settlements for a further period of five years with effect from the 1st January 1925.

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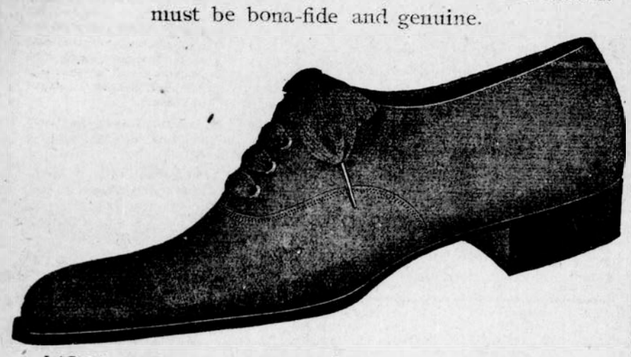

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THE DEMANDS OF THE SERVICES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest your leading article this morning "An enemy of the Reforms" and whilst not agreeing with your remarks concerning our illustrious Governor, I feel that many Europeans who are in sympathy with Indian political aspirations will join with me in condemning the unseemly scramble for further loot on the part of the European members of the I.C.S. and other services. The Services are very highly paid and have every cause to be satisfied, their salaries are far higher than the average European Mercantile Employee in Bombay, they are undoubtedly already paid more than their market value and they should make their standard of living conform with their incomes, for after all the man who cannot live within his own income can hardly be expected to keep the expenditure of his department within economical limits.

If these I.C.S. etc., people consider they are getting less than their market value it is for them to resign incidentally being well paid for so doing, and to offer their services in the best market, then I fear they will find that successful business men do not consider that the average Government servant has a monopoly of brains or initiative.

The whole truth of the matter seems to be that a certain clique of high born people are able to realise that good birth does not always mean good brains and that they want to keep the services as a preserve for themselves and their children who could not earn a living in competition with the average commercial man. The sooner Indians who are paying for the services and will have to pay for the increases which the services claim realise that they can get men quite as good in India and insist on choosing their own servants whether Indian or European the better for all concerned.

In conclusion Mr. Editor let me assure your readers that many Europeans are in sympathy with Indian Political views and want the reforms extended though they may disagree with some of the methods used by Indian Politicians and that many of us are strongly opposed to and view with disgust the present claim for more pay from the services.—Yours, etc.,

EUROPEAN.

ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM.

CONFLICTING THEORIES.

Petroleum has been known and coveted since the time of Herodotus, who described the oil pits near Babylon, and in the last half-century its importance to mankind has swayed open and secret diplomacy. Probably no other natural product has been studied more assiduously or has called into existence a more expert army of engineers, chemists, and geologists writes a scientific correspondent of the "Times." It is being sought in every country, in barren uplands and in tropical forests; its distribution in geological formations is known with remarkable accuracy; the chemical and physical properties of all the forms in which it occurs have been investigated with a minute thoroughness. And yet there is still difference of opinion as to how it came into existence, or even as to whether it is of animal, of vegetable, or of mineral origin. Dr. E. E. Spielmann, in a recent little volume ("The Genesis of Petroleum"; Benn) cites no fewer than 100 papers on its origin printed in scientific journals between 1912 and 1922, and yet hesitates from giving a decisive verdict.

More than a century ago von Humboldt propounded the theory that petroleum was of inorganic origin, a kind of emanation or product of distillation from primeval rocks at an immense depth. Much later the distinguished chemists Berthelot and Mendeleeff ascribed its formation to purely chemical action, at great depths, on the analogy of the action of water on metallic carbides as in the manufacture of "water gas." Similar theories have found more recent support. It has been assumed that the centre of the earth is occupied by a mass of very impure iron in a liquid form, at great pressure. When surface water percolated down to the iron mass it would have a temperature of from 1000 to 1,500 degrees centigrade, and be under a pressure of 2000 atmospheres, conditions which would lead to the formation of solid and liquid hydrocarbons such as compose petroleum. But there is no real evidence for the existence of the central mass of iron; oil is not found in any of the deep starta, and the presence, in most varieties of petroleum, of nitrogen phospherous and sulphur is difficult to explain on this theory.

ORGANIC ORIGIN.

An increasing majority of those who have studied the chemistry of petroleum and the natural conditions under which it occurs have formed the opinion that it is of organic origin. At first such views tended to the belief that it was a product of natural distillation of coal or of similar carbonaceous matter, Distillation under rather wide conditions of temperature and pressure has resulted, in the laboratory in the production of

liquids similar to natural oil. But there is not enough evidence of the existence of high temperatures such as might be the result of volcanic action in a majority of the natural sources of petroleum, and on the other hand there is little evidence as to the equivalence of high temperatures acting for a few hours in the laboratory and low temperatures acting through geological ages.

So long ago as 1794 Haquet wrote that the greater part if not the whole of the oil in the Galician fields had come from the decomposition of marine animals. Actually in the laboratory liquids resembling petroleum have been obtained by the distillation of menhaden (fish) oil. At the present time conditions have been observed which suggest that petroleum is still being formed by decomposition. On the Sardinian and Swedish coasts it has been found in seaweeds rotting in the sun and merely under atmospheric pressure. In the Black Sea and in the Gulf of Mexico organic matter, chiefly algae, is forming huge layers of rotting organic substances. Similar conditions on a large scale have occurred repeatedly in geological times. In California, for example, Eocene beds contain a broad expanse of marine shells more than 4,000 feet in thickness and containing organic matter sufficient for the origin of all the oil in those fields.

The evidence seems to show that the formation of petroleum. like that of coal, took place at moderate temperatures and at pressures of no great amount, although varying in different localities. But while coal has been produced almost exclusively from vegetation on land or in fresh-water swamps, petroleum has come chiefly from marine organisms with a considerable preponderance of animal matter. The remains of these marine organisms have accumulated at the bottom of saline or brackish seas and lagoons and have been subjected to decomposition by aerobic bacteria with the formation of gasses and soluble substances. The fats have been transformed to soluble glycerine and fatty acids, and the presence of the salt has modified the ordinary course of decay in the direction of the formation of petroleum. The presence of phosphorus, sulphur, and nitrogen and the peculiar optical activity of petroleum can all be explained by this theory of origin. If the decomposition took place in a fine mud which became clay, the oil would remain there; if in sand, it would migrate. The varied composition of petroluems is to be referred to the varying nature of the parent substance, to the effects of earth-pressure in geological times, and to the changes produced in the course of migration.

CONGRESS AND COUNCILS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The elections are now over and for another three years we can afford to leave the legislatures and legislators to themselves. It was not with a mandate from the Congress that the Swarajists decided to take part in the elections. Therefore, they have no business to ask the Congress to give them a mandate as regards their work in the Councils. The no-changers who are anxious to open the Council question at Cocanada should remember that the Congress has passed no resolution to the effect that it has anything to do with the Councils. The necessity, therefore, does not exist for passing a resolution disassociating from the Councils. There never was any association. Then why this disassociation? There is happily a revival of Congress work visible in many parts of the country. But our leaders would appear to think that this is not to be and instead of Congress work there should be mutual fight. If the word council is mentioned at Cocanada there will surely be unfortunate complications and Congressmen will again start the post Gaya game. Bombay Congressmen who have been asked to elect their representatives to Cocanada would do well to give their votes to those candidates who would give a definite undertaking to the effect that they would be no party to the re opening of the Council question at Cocanada either one way or the other. I understand that a few candidates like my friend Mr. Shivam are standing for election on this definite issue and their success or otherwise will show that Bombay thinks about it.—Yours etc.

V. MADHAVAN NAIR.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

In the third of the Karan riot cases all the eight Sunnis who were charged with rioting and murdering one Bhulla Mian Shah on 24th April 1923 have been acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Allahabad.

The Indian Bar Committee took evidence of four High Court Judges on the 7th instant *in camera*. The judges examined were Messrs Justices Venkatasubba Rao, Kumaraswami Sastri, Odgers and Devadoss.

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Golden & Ruby Hair Oil	1	Black Currant Cough Elixir	1	Lung Tonic	1
Influenza Mixture ..	2	Bay Rum & Cantharadine do Genuine, small.	1	Insect Bite Cream ..	1
Hair Cream, Extra Quality	2	Brilliantine, Superfine per bottle	1	Fuller's Earth ..	1
Hair Remover ..	2	Brilliantine, Solidified box	1	Talc Powder ..	1
Iodised Throat Tablets, Large	2	Pain Killing Liniment.	1	Complexion Wax ..	1
Cascara Sagrada, 5 grs. Large : ,,	2			Universal Embrocation	1

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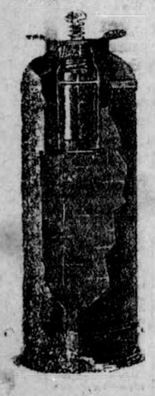

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